The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665.

VOL. XI NO. 1 | BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1952. | Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies | IN PAKISTAN 5 ANNAS

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A DAUGHTER OF HIMALAYAS

A Sikkim belle in all her Himalayan grandeur with jingling ornaments — necklace of peculiar design, a charm, bracelets, bulky ear-pendents — and special hair-do. The hilly climate makes her both sturdy and hard-working.

INSIDE MAO'S CHINA

SEE PAGE 4

Stalin Has A 'Double'

BY MIRKO JELADITCH

FIVE large black cars drive at a furious pace along the fashionable Arbatt Avenue in Moscow, on their way from the Rublova Woods to the Kremlin, writes the author in 'The Standard' Montreal.

As they approach the hand-operated signals, officers in olive-green greatcoats, with conspicuous red braidings on collars and cuffs, turn the lights to green.

The cars carry neither number plates nor special markings. They are heavy, ugly monsters, each weighing almost five tons—armour plated limousines. Inside one of these, behind the panes of bullet-proof and dark-tinted glass, rides Joseph Stalin It is his evening drive of 50 miles from his country home to his office inside the Kremlin.

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The Kremlin, obsessed with problems of security, is a fortress of fear.

For 17 amazing days I watched the system of secret alarms and signals, of "magic eyes", automatic doors and remote controls in action.

One evening I stood in the office of General Smerkin (the man responsible for Stalin's safety), next to a huge black apparatus that looked like a giant telephone-switchboard.

While Smerkin talked, various small bulbs lit up. "Now Stalin has reached the Forest Gate" (Borovitzky Gate), said Smerkin, watching the apparatus intensely. "Now his car has passed through the tunnel—the magic eye—the first observation post—the second —now the Polkovodyets ('warrior chieftain', Stalin's title since the War) is in the avenue ..."

Several small green bulbs lit up in quick succession: Stalin's car had reached the door of his office building.

Half a minute later a large red bulb shone, and the General relaxed. "He is now in the BIURO NATCHALNIKA" (the Office of the Boss), he said. "Operation Arrival," which had started an hour before when Stalin had left his country home, had been completed successfully.

The Kremlin is on the alert day and night, not against an invading army but against the "enemy inside Russia." For the last 20 years Kremlin officers have worked on the perfection of these safety measures. General Smerkin boasted to me that since 1934 nobody has penetrated the "outer defences".

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From the moment a car or a human being approaches the narrow, cobblestone-paved ramp that leads to the Forest Gate, an electric eye sets an alarm bell ringing to alert the sentries, who, armed with sub-machine guns, check your documents and search your car before you enter.

Only the holders of the small yellow card with secret markings that is known as the KREMLEVSKY PROPUSK, the Krenlin Permit, are permitted to enter the tunnel which leads through the massive sandstone tower of the Forest Gate.

Hidden in the wall of the tower is an observation-post manned by a senior officer. His task is to operate the switch that will open by remote control the high steel fence across the court of the tower.

Between the Forest Gate and Stalin's house are five of these secret observation-posts or "check points", each manned by an officer not below the rank of colonel. Each officer has to satisfy himself that nothing untoward is happening while the visitor's car moves slowly along the broad interior boulevard of the Communist Street, the only road inside the Kremlin.

One hundred men form the Kremlin's "Stalin Guard." They call themselves "Stalin's eyes", and they are the cream of the M.V.D. (Ministry of Internal Affairs).

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They are trained first as boys of fourteen in the "Bodyguard School", where they are subject-

(Continued On Page 23)

WEEK-END FUN

The disgruntled film actress accosted the producer.

"I'll not appear in your new play unless you alter the cast. Two of the players can't act for toffee." "Indeed," said the producer drily, "and who is the other?"

* *

JONES: "Good evening, old man Thought I'd drop in and see you about the umbrella you borrowed from me last week."

Brown: "I'm sorry, but I lent it to a friend of mine. Were you wanting it?"

"Well, not for myself, but the fellow I borrowed it from says the owner wants it."

★ ★

"I haven't met your husband. What's he like?"

"Just the ordinary type: 42 around the waist, 42 around the chest, 92 around the golf course, and a nuisance around the house."

★ ★

A man notorious for his meannes had stayed the weekend with friends. As he was saying good-bye to his hostess, she said: "I thought you might be embarrassed about the servants, so I tipped them each five shillings and said it was from you."

"Why didn't you make it ten?" the guest said, as he entered his car. "I don't want your servants to think I'm stingy!"

★ ★

After a busy life, an old-time American died. The first thing he knew, a butler in another world was showing him a palatial guest room, saying: "Just press that button and I will provide whatever your heart desires."

About a month later the American sat in his easy chair surrounded by cigars, decanters, fishing-rods, radio. The butler appeared.

"Here, you! I want something to do. I want work."

"Sorry, sir, but work is the only thing we do not provide."

"What! If I can't have work, I would just as soon be in Hades."

"But, sir," replied the butler, "where did you think you were?"

* *

"Has he a good memory?"

"He has, indeed. He used to work in a circus reminding elephants who forgot."

* *

Extract from a patent medicine testimonial: "Since taking your tablets regularly I am another woman. My husband is delighted."

* *

An inspector was visiting a village school.

"What kind of arms has a black-smith?" he asked.

"Big ones," said one smart boy.

"Quite right," replied the inspector. "And why has the blacksmith bigger arms than I have?"

"He works!" came the reply from the back of the class.

* *

A lion and a lioness seeking supper came across half a dozen gnus. With six blows of his powerful paws the lion killed the lot.

"That," he said, turning to his wife, "is the end of the gnus. The time is exactly twenty-two minutes past nine."

* *

One girl seemed to be just what the film producer, interviewing applicants for the heroien's part, wanted.

"Yes, you're just what we need," he told her. "Right face, right colouring, right voice, everything called for in the part. By the way, what salary are you expecting?"

The girl named her figure.

"Sorry," said the producer, hurriedly, "you're too tall."

★ ★

Teachers: "I asked you to draw a horse and cart, and you've only drawn a horse."

Tommy: "Yes — the horse will draw the cart!"

* *

"I sent a sprig of mint with Mrs. Fletcher's lamb, sir," said the new assistant.

"Well, you'd better send a sprig of forget me-nots with her bill," replied the butcher.

A man arrived home in the small hours of the morning and, having a wholesome fear of his wife, decided to proceed with caution. Taking off his boots, he crept noiselessy upstairs, stealthily opened the bedroom door and, with, the greatest care, crawled into bed. With a sigh of relief he went off to sleep.

In the morning he looked round for his wife, then remembered she had been staying with an aunt for the past fortnight.

* *

QUEER PROBLEMS

Young man to phrenologist: "I'm getting married, and would like to have my head examined!"

Young lady driver presenting parking ticket at police station: "Did one of your men lose this? I found it on my windshield!"

Personnel manager consulting young job applicant's references: "Your mother seems to think very highly of you, Mr. Hendricks—do you have anything from former employers"?

Wire to harassed husband. "Why are you complaining? That checking account is my only extravagance!"

Lady customer to book-store clerk: "I'm looking for something light to read during television commercials."

★ ★

The world's meanest man: He was deaf and never told his barber.

★ ★

He was undersized, meek, diffident, subdued, and he had applied for a job as night-watchman.

"Yes" said the works manager, dubiously, "but the fact is we want someone who is restless and uneasy, especially at night. Some one who sleeps with one eye open. Someone with remarkable hearing who starts at the slightest sound. Someone who is always listening, thinking there are bad characters around. We want a large, aggressive, intrepid, and dangerous person, In short, the kind of person who, when roused, is a fiend".

"All right", said the little man as he walked away", "I'll send the wife".

ONE COW — 100 TONS OF MILK

A British cow named Manningford Faith Jan Graceful, owned by R. and H. Jenkinson, of Black Bourton, Oxon, has broken the world's milk yield record, which stood at 267,304 lb., by producing 267,315 lb., or some 200 times her weight. This, at market prices, would be worth some £600. Her average daily yield is 86 lb., and she is the only British cow to have yielded more than 100 tons.

Before the war the record yield for the lifetime of any cow was 176,033 3/4 lb., or 78 tons 11 1/4 cwts.

Graceful's record has been brought about by specialized breeding coupled with good personal management, for it is well known that unless a cow is really contented, both the quality as well as the volume of milk suffer.

"One of the girls has fainted, sir, and they're calling for sal volatile."

"Well, don't bother me — find her.'

★ ★

"Mavis danced last night with a young Frenchman who connot speak English."

"How quaint!"

"Very! Now she's bought a French dictionary and to-night she's going to slap his face."

★ ★

A kindly old soul asked the seven children of an acquaintance to tea. The youngsters ranged from three years to fourteen. As they streamed in, the old lady's brain reeled and their Christian names failed her.

"And which one are you?" she asked a solemn-looking boy of seven. "I'm the one with the spectacles," he said, importantly.

HE KEEPS SCORE BY SOUND

ONE night during an important table-tennis match in Philadelphia, a spectator with the vocal equipment of a police siren and no regard for etiquette shouted at the referee: "You missed that one! You must be blind!" writes Edgar Williams in 'Coronet'.

Later, the official was asked whether he resented the remark. 'Oh, no," he grinned. "I'll bet that fellow has been making cracks like that at sports officials all his life. Tonight was probably the first time he even told half the truth."

The referee was Charles Medick, generally acknowledged as the foremost official in American table tennis. He is totally blind.

In the last four years, "Chuck" Medick has refereed most of the major tournaments in the U.S. and Canada. Top-flight players call him the closest thing there is to a perfect official.

How can a man who has been sightless since infancy call the shots in one of the most exacting of all sports? "Simple," says 29-year-old Medick. "I sit beside the table at the net and follow the ball with my ears, just as sighted people follow it with their eyes. There's a solid crack when the ball strikes the table and a click when it nicks the edge. I can't describe the sound of the ball hitting the net, but I can detect it."

What really leaves the spectators wide-eyed is Chuck's ability to make an accurate call on a ball that strikes the top of the net, seems to cling there for a split second, then falls on either side. He can't tell you how he calls such a shot.

"Perhaps it's timing," he says. "Whatever it is, I just know on which side the ball drops."

A native of Columbus, Ohio, Medick became a table-tennis referee in 1947 as the result of a friendly wager. Then a student at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, he entered a campus recreation room one day while a match was in progress.

In April, 1947, he was selected by the U.S. Table Tennis Association to officiate at the national championships in Chicago.

He sometimes finds it difficult to rule in doubles whether a serve hits on the proper side of the line dividing the courts. "Now and then I make a bad call," he admits. "But the players co-operate with me."

Medick has been an official scorer for one of the city's softball leagues and can mark down hits and errors.

"Here, again, it's a matter of sound," he explains. "I can tell where a ball is hit, how hard it is hit, and whether or not a fielder handles it cleanly."

Chuck gets about alone He has never considered using a Seeing-Eye dog because he fears that, if he had one, he would lose some degree of self-confidence.

India's First Rail Link

LEAF FROM THE PAST

THE following graphic description in the "Illustrated London News"—June 4th, 1853—of the opening of the G.I.P. Railway on April 16, 1853, makes interesting reading:—

The time-honoured maxim, that Peace has its triumps as well as War, has just been exemplified in Western India by the opening of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on the 16th April, which must be a memorable day henceforth in the annals of the country—memorable as the greatest of battles, and surely more glorious. This interesting intelligence which was received by the Overland Mail on Monday, is recorded with glowing enthusiasm by the Bombay journals.

The 'Overland Telegram and Courier' describes the above event as a "triumph, to which, in comparison, all our victories in the East seem tame and common place. The opening of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be remembered by the natives of India when the battle-fields of Plassey, Assaye, Meanee, and Goojerat have become the mere landmarks of history."

"The proud arrays of England have conquered and kept in subjection, hundreds of millions of people, but her power was never so nobly exemplified as on Saturday afternoon (April 16), when the long line of carriages, conveying nearly 500 persons glided smoothly and easily away amidst the shouts of assembled thousands It was then that the immense masses of the native population paid true and heartfelt homage to the power and greatness of their European conquerors. The superstitions of ages seemed to melt away as the gigantic reality of steam and mechanism passed before their wondering eyes. A locomotive engine conveys an idea of calm concentrated power. There is no straining at starting; a touch is given, the wheels revolve, and the immense mass rolls on without trembling or undulation. The natives saw this and they salaamed the omnipotence of steam as it passed."

Before we describe the ceremony of the day, we shall sketch the Railway itself. It will be remembered that the first turf was turned at Bombay on the 31st October 1850. Very little was done for the first eight months, till Messrs. Faviell and Fowler, the contractors, at one end, and Mr. Jackson at the other, took matters in hand. The work appears to have been one of great labour and difficulty. In addition to a most trying climate (on which the constitution of Mr. Fowler, the partner of Mr. Faviell, as that of many of the English labourers they took out with them failed). Mr. Faviell found himself, in March, 1852, working single-handed, his partner having gone to England for the benefit of his health. Mr. Faviell was then dependent principally on native labour; the men are scarce, and, in the rice harvest time, always difficult to manage; alteration in the arrangement of the work, or strict orders given by the contractor, often gave offence, when the men went away in a body of fifty or a hundred at a time. It was also difficult to get them to earn their small rate of wage.

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Snakes abounded on the line: the cobra di capello, and a small dark snake were very common among the stones; the former is an object of worship, and both have a deadly bite. Under these and many other difficulties, however, the double line of railway has been completed from Bombay to Tannah

From the Boree Bunder the Railway proceeds by a very

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OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Epitaph Of 1951

COUNTRY IN MIDST OF DRIFT, SAYS MAHATAB

THE change over of the year is a time for stock-taking, for resolutions and for conferences. This year the General Elections had dwarfed everything.

The epitaph on 1951 was, however, pronounced by the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. Hare Krushna Mahatab. Speaking in Madras on the last day of the year, the Honourable Minister said, "We are living in the midst of drift. But the drift has to give room to a settled policy, and the sooner it is done, the better."

Truer words were seldom uttered by a responsible Minister. The snag, however, is that working under the system of joint responsibility, the Honourable Gentleman is as much responsible for the policy of drift as anyone of his colleagues. It was under this policy that import licences for cycles were allowed to drift to the Congress Governments of Assam and Orissa. It provided an opportunity for the anti-Congress elements in the country to throw election mud on the Congress that the licences were sold for twenty rupees a cycle.

General Elections are also a kind of drift, in which many a sitting member may be drifted away from the legislature. Before stability is reached, many a minister may find himself drifted out of his portfolio, if not from the Cabinet itself. That several sitting ministers may be unseated in the election is regarded a certainty. That, at least some of them may be dropped by the Prime Minister is also regarded a certainty. That some of them, if included in the Government, may have their portfolio changed is the third certainty. Till the Cabinet is finally constituted, every minister is in the midst of a drift.

Scandals

Shakespeare said that "the greatest scandal waits on the greatest state." India being a great state, the year 1951 was not lacking in scandals. In fact, the year's disclosures qualified India for the membership of the American bloc. As money is made round to go round, the financial aspect of these so-called scandals should be left to the prosaic and narrow-minded auditors and auditors-General. India should be grateful, that someone had the foresight to place her at par with the United States of America. It is status and prestige, which should count.

Take the case of the Hirakud Project. A neat one-span bridge over a waterless channel should be the ninth wonder of the world. It may stimulate tourist traffic and its fleabite cost of Rs. twenty-four lakhs may be counterbalanced by India's annual earnings in dollars and sterlings. The bridge reminds one of another historical event. Tippu Sultan, it may be recalled, wanted to connect his capital with the rest of India by constructing a bridge across the Cauvery. He invited British and French experts to prepare project reports.

The British design was of the orthodox type; pillars and arches over them. The French expert produced a design of a one-span bridge, made of bricks and mortar. The Sultan was persuaded to accept the British design and the bridge the British experts built is still in use. The Frenchman, in sheer desperation sought the Sultan's permission to erect a one-span bridge on dry land within the courtyard of his fort. Permission having been given, the one-span bridge of the original dimensions was constructed and lasted till a few years ago. It gave immence pleasure to youngesters and was included in the itenarary of tourists. So could it be with the one-span bridge over the half completed and now abandoned navigation channel in Orissa. Someone some day may read a paper about this bridge before the Historical Records Commission, giving details of its foundation-stone laying ceremony by one Minister and its opening ceremony performed by another Minister. If he were not so modest, Minister Gadgil would have alluded to this great achievement in one of his election speeches. Like Britain's Empire, it was created in a fit of absent-mindedness.

Another, equally monumental achievement of the year is the Government Housing Factory. It is the pride of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. It has only cost one crore of rupees. The Factory should be declared a Protected Monument under the Ancient Monuments Act. Under the Act, the Government has to preserve ancient monuments by maintaining them at tax-payer's expense. By this Factory Rajkumariji has created another place of interest for the foreign tourists.

The Princes

This is not in defence of Ruling Princes, or Jarirdars. It is in the defence of India's three year-old democracy having free elections. On the one side, Central Ministers have been threatening the Princes that, unless they kept aloof from elections, they would be deprived of their privy purses. On the other side a high ranker in the Congress, according to New Delhi reports, circulated an appeal to the Princes, asking them to contribute generously to the Congress election chest. This appeal was readily responded to by an Up-Raj Pramukh, who, according to the same reports, sent a cheque of Rs. fifty thousand to the State Ministry with the request that it may be forwarded to the proper quarters. The cheque, of course was returned to the donor with an advice that his clan should not participate in party strife What will Minister Mahatab say to this episode?

Loaded Dice

The Ministry in Rajasthan, according to Press reports, has forwarded to the President for his assent, the Jagirdari Management Bill. The Bill, in the nature of things, will not be implemented for the next two years. Rajasthan has no legislature at present and its Ministers, at their best, represent the Ministry of States. Unless it were another vote-catching device, the Bill has neither the representative sanction nor any urgency behind it. Its approval by the President would give the Congress in Rajasthan loaded dice to fight the elections The Labour Minister has already armed himself with several loaded dices in the form of Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, Extension of Industrial Awards Ordinance, Reference of Insurance Company's Dispute to a Tribunal and the Bank Award Validation Act.

Culture

New Delhi is like a hot house, where culture is being grafted in broken pots. Culture is a way of life and not gazing on a few paintings. Holding of an exhibition or erecting a building for the Arts and Crafts Society will not make India cultural minded. A revolution in the way of thinking and living is needed before one could appreciate a work of Art. Here is a glimpse of the Akhil-Bharti Culture as practised in New Delhi.

The new year was ushered in by dinners and dances in New Delhi's leading hotels and clubs. The crowds which had collected to welcome the Christian year consisted largely of Hindus and Sikhs. They drank and yelled, because they had seen their erstwhile masters doing so before August, 1947. Many of them exhibit their nationalism by denouncing even the Western style of lavatory. And yet dress like Westerns, drink like Westeners, dance like Westeners and welcomed the New Year like Westeners. This is one brand of Indian Culture. and a very popular brand too.

Parties

New Delhi's foreign population could be divided into highbrows and reach—me—downs. The yardstick is a simple one, namely, where do they hold their receptions. The highbrows give parties or hold receptions in their own houses; the reach-me-downs in Hotels and Clubs. The Americans, the British, the Russians, the Chinese, the French, the Italians, the Australians, the Canadians, the Burmese and the Ceylonese should be included amongst the highbrows. The Russians and the Chinese are known here for their once-a-year mass parties and the Americans for their lively and frequent parties. The best parties, however, are given by the Italians, if the variety and quality of food and drinks and the attention paid to their guests were the main criterion

The reach-me-downs know that they are an unwanted lot at the Clubs, so far as their parties are concerned. Such parties benefit Club's finances and a few social climbers. They ruin the Club, life, and are deeply resented by the majority of members, who, in the nature of things, could not be invited.

The main difference between a Club and a Hotel is that a Club is not a profit-making institution. It should be a no-profit, no loss undertaking. Delhi, however, is an exception. Here, the Clubs actively compete with the Hotels in earning large profits. Instead of developing a real Club life, some Clubs have become gambling dens or cabaret halls. On flimsy grounds of catering to one of its members, Clubs organise the unwanted large parties for reach-me-down embassies. Their profits swell. The hotels and restaurants grumble and grumble rightly. So also most of the members.

A Club is a British institution It is an extension of one's home It is a place of social contacts. Dancing is the least part of a Club's life. In New Delhi Clubs flourish on dancing.

The Reason

William Jennings Bryan's campaigning in one small town had been extremely successful; his audience cheered and applauded the silver-tonged orator at the conclusion of his speech and one very beautiful girl threw her arms around him, asking for a kiss. Alert news photographers trained their cameras expectantly but Bryan, courteously and firmly, declined.

Later in their hotel rooms, the statesman's campaign manager told Bryan in no uncertain terms that he had made a grave error, that the townspeople would resent his refusal.

Bryan reached over and took his wife's hand. "Here's the reason", he said. "I'm leaving this city tonight, but I expect to spend the rest of my days with Mrs. Bryan".

RUSH! CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, former Indian Ambassador in the United States, is shown accepting a gift of 55,000 rupees worth of terramycin to fight cholera. The gift, made last May in New York, was presented jointly by John E. McKeen, President of Pfizer, and Dhiren Dey, of Dey's Medical Stores, Calcutta, India's largest antibiotic importer.

Wonder Drugs For Man And Animals

HOW ANTIBIOTICS CAN HELP INDIA

PREMIER Nehru, addressing the last session of the Indian Science Congress, urged leading world scientists not to give "vague advice but practical help to this country's problems." The array of notable scientific figures attending the 1952 session in Calcutta include many whose knowledge either is or will be of such help.

One of these scientists is Jasper Kane, an American who is head of biochemical research for one of the world's great chemical firms. He played a major role in the development of terramycin, newest of the wide-range antibiotic drugs. Introduced only in 1950, this therapeutic agent has already been shown effective against more than 50 major human infections, and the "spectrum" of diseases against which it acts is still growing

Jasper Kane, noted American antibiotic specialist and a member of the research team which discovered terramycin, told scientists attending the Indian Science Congress Calcutta of "wonder drugs" and what they can mean to India.

For Men & Animals

The scientist, making an impressive report on the fascinating story of producing a major "wonder drug", told the Congress that terramycin and certain other antibiotics do not merely fight many human ailments. Important as their curative powers have proved to medicine, Kane stated, some of them have recently assumed great importance in a completely different and equally vital field: animal husbandry. For, he noted, it has been discovered that they have properties which can hasten growth of many farm animals and thereby increase the supply of protein-rich meat virtually throughout the world. These drugs seem to offer, therefore, truly "practical help" of the kind asked by Premier Nehru, in answering two of India's greatest problems: disease and malnutrition.

Antibiotics are not a new subject of discussion for the Indian Science Congress. When the body met in 1950, the "wonder drugs" were discussed by several Indian savants, among them Dr. C. N. Chandrachud of Poona, Dr. P. N. Nandi of Calcutta and Dr. D. W. Soman of Bombay. But in 1950, antibiotics were the object of attention largely or wholly as a modern medical weapon; their importance to animal nutrition was almost unknown.

Old, Old Remedies

Even to call the antibiotics "modern medical weapons" is not to be entirely correct. For in crude forms, they have been used for thousands of years, especially by the peoples of the Far and Middle East.

Antibiotics are produced by vegetable micro-organisms, known as molds, and are related botanically to mushrooms. The Chinese, twenty-five centuries ago, were applying the moldy curd of the soybean to boils. Records show the Egyptians were using mold medications more than 500 years before that. Yet it was not until the twentieth century was well on its way that the world heard of penicillin, streptomycin, aureomycin, chloramphenicol and finally terramycin.

It was Dr. Alexander Flem-

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NO BAMBOO CURTAIN ANYWHERE

BY DR. J.C. KUMARAPPA

DR. J.C. Kumarappa who was a member of the Indian Delegation which visited China on a goodwill mission has toured the Chinese provinces and gives a pen-picture of life under the Communist regime.

TIENTSIN (By Air).

"At Mukden and here, the pre-British and Japanese high class hotels are used as officer's rest houses and workers' dormitories. It is as though the Taj Mahal Hotel in Bombay or Spencer's Hotel or Connemara Hotel in Madras, were converted into dormitories for Congress volunteers.

The only difference is that these buildings are maintained in a very good state. As we went up North, the standard of cleanliness became lower, until at Mukden there were plenty of flies and crows and the spitting habit was also evident. There were also mosquitoes. But the people were industrious, and well-fed. Even the animals are fat and rounded. The carts and carriages may be in a bad condition; but the mules, horses, and bullocks are fat and strong. These people eat very good food. At a station opposite our compartment, there were found hawkers, and in their sale-cases covered with glass, were at least about 8 dozen chickens roasted and well prepared. They sold them at about Rs. 2 each. They also had Chinese steamed bread like 'Iddli', cooked vegetables, fruits tied in strings and other sweet dishes. I have never seen outside the U.S.A. such quantities of food at such low rates. The village children are well-dressed, if anything, they have too much clothing with cotton shoes made in their own homes. It is pleasure to see them. Their pigs are stall-fed. I asked a farmer, "Don't you let out these pigs to eat nightsoil?" His reply was, "How can we afford to give them such valuable stuff, which we convert into manure?

These people are great meat eaters, and they also eat a lot of vegetables. I fear their food is overcooked in oil etc. We, vegetarians in our party, had to live mainly on boiled potatoes, baked bread, cauli-flower and beans upto Peking. After that, one of the Chinese joined us and ordered various Chinese vegetable dishes; so we have also mushrooms, asparagus, spinnach, soya-bean preparations, tomato and even curds and milk. The Chinese use very little milk."

Nanking

"China has pulled herself up not merely through the measures taken by the Government, but largely because of the character of the people. They do not believe in religion, but are conscientious and honest. Everywhere from a fish market to a chain store, the prices are fixed. If our country is down and out, it is mainly due to lack of character from top to bottom. Their orderliness and organising power are marvellous. We may have better memories and brain power, but we cannot match their native shrewdness and instinctive practical mind.

The Governor of the People's Bank gave us a talk at Peking on the Economic Situation. It was not the statistics that impressed me, but the personality of the man. He was no match to our 'Economists' academically. He was an old military man. He is advised by technical experts, but the practical ideas are his own.

In six months, they had turned the country from inflation to stability. Even now, of course, the prices run into astronomical figures. It is nothing.

It is just as though we calculated everything in terms of pies. The unit is small. This can be set right any time. A quarter anna is equal to 100 yens. Business does not suffer from uncertainty.

As I have said, food is plenty and so is cloth. Everywhere you meet smiling faces. This is the true test of good Government and prosperity.

I have a fear that after this transitional period, things may change, if they do not look sharp. Already the indices show a very small drop in food crop and a large increase in cotton, tobacco and hemp. This is a trend we know to well as industrialisation, and we also know where it will lead to. I do hope that with their genius for putting things right, they will tackle this rising symptoms early enough to control it.

At present, they claim that the purchasing power of the peasants in the N. E. Province has gone up by 69 per cent and that of the general population by 53 per cent. I do not doubt it. There seems to be a general feeling of prosperity. So far, they have not spent money on roads. They have concentrated on agricultural production, and that, by improving their old methods. I have not yet seen any signs of mechanised farming. It is all done by donkeys, mules and bullocks. Small horses are also used. Their animals are well fed and looked after. Man and beast have enough to eat and to waste, but the latter is against their nature. The Chinese seem to have a peculiar genius to convert all waste into wealth.

At Mukden in the steel companies, the managers' allowance is about three times of the minimum wage, and the latter is calculated to support two persons. Some good labourers get nearly double that of the manager. Can we say this of Tata's or Birla's?

Their old race courses are converted into permanent exhibitions to educate the masses. The hutments are of bamboo 'thatties'. No admission fee is charged. School children are taken by the teachers. The children take notes of what the guides say, and the latter answer the children's questions most attentively."

Hongkong

From Nanking, we went to Shanghai. It is huge city with sky-scrappers. The streets were strange without cars. On either side of the road, were three lines of cycle rickshaws, which they call 'Pedecabs'. There were a few motor lorries carrying goods. The approach to the city, as usual everywhere, was through slumps and dirt. There was plenty of food as usual. The weather was foggy, like Calcutta. They have some American type of buildings about twenty storyes high. We were in hotel, fifteen storeys high. Only in Shanghai, we could get any English newspapers. There are also some privately owned newspapers, which even criticise the Government.

But as a rule, the largest circulation is of Government controlled papers. People are so patriotic that even if they have short-wave radios, they do not turn that on and do not listen to foreign broadcasts. This keeps them in the dark about affairs in India.

We visited People's Court, where cases are tried with qick despatch. There are no lawyers. The present being a transitory period even the judges are only men of six months' to one year's training. All the old laws have been set aside, and only common sense prevails. There is a judge, an assistant judge, and one man and one woman acting as Assessors. This is the Court. The judge examines witnesses directly, and the Government provides a defender to the accused in complicated cases to help the Court. Representatives of the public are allowed to be present and to express their opinions also. In a case we saw, an ill-treated wife had committed suicide. The mother-in-law got fifteen years, brother-in-law ten years, and the father two years on probation. While some representatives of the public said that the judgment and the punishment were good one woman got up and said that in her opinion, the sentences were lenient; as the suicide it was direct result of cruelty, it was almost like murder. She thought the mother-in-law should have been awarded capital sentence. Such is Chinese Democracy today".

Tokyo

I reached here after a pleasant passage from Hongkong. The bowing and scraping politeness here is so artificial and superficial, after all the head-erect but heart-felt cordiality of China. I feel already a little "home-sick" for China! Those people were loving and lovable. Even the toddlers on the streets, the moment they recoognise you as a foreigner, get hold of their mothers' pyjamas and peep and greet you with a sweet smile; and little older ones clap their hands in joy.

At Canton, little boys had been lined up at the station to say farewell to us with flowers. As one little fellow handed me a bunch of flowers, I bent down to pat him on his cheeks. Immediately he put his arms round my neck and clung on to me.

This was a signal for all the other little ones to do the same, and they all started climbing over me until Pandit Sunderlal shouted. "Be careful. He is a blood-pressure patient, you will kill him with your affection. "Then some of the senior volunteers came to my rescue. Such was the unbounded affection of young China".

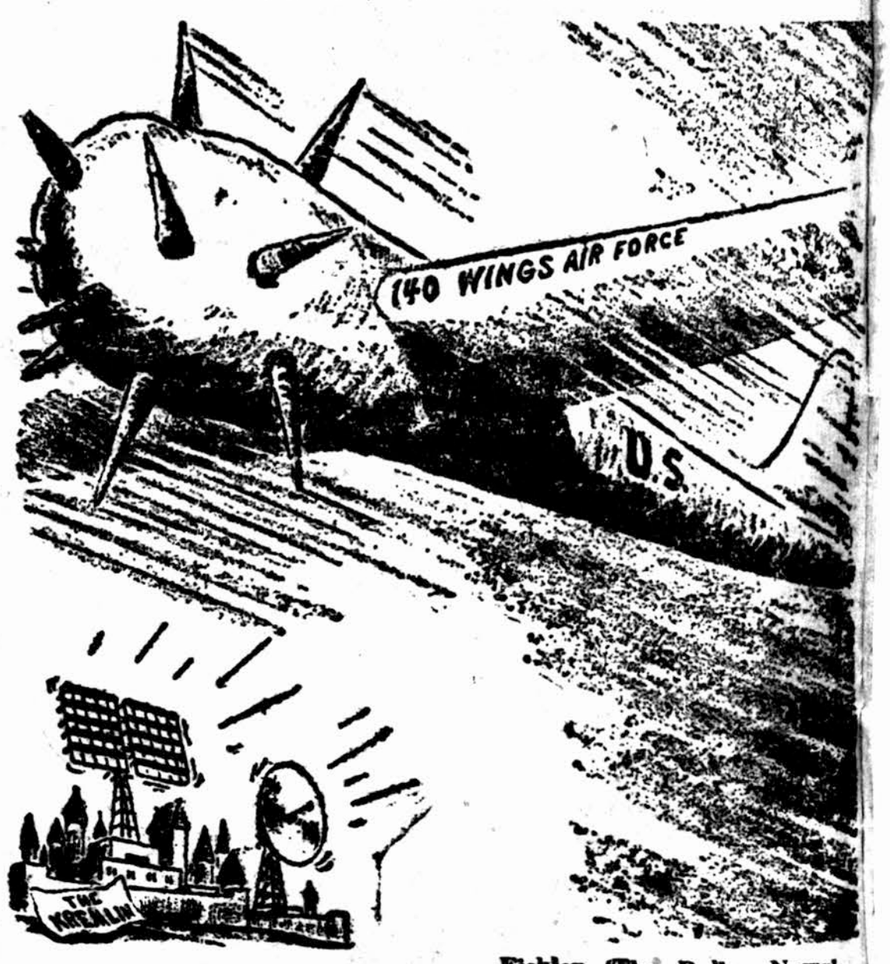
"Tokyo is very much Westernised. The streets are full of sleek big cars. You see all kinds of them. The Japanese baby cars are like outsized toys on the roads. Against these, you have the double buses with a front part that functions like an engine and the rear part is a huge vehicle for passengers. The roads are broad with trams running in the middle. Apart from Central Tokyo, the rest is a sprawling big city. Central Tokyo is like an American city, with building of 8 or 9 storeys high built in the American style. The war devastations have made it necessary for them to build up all the damaged areas, and so, high building works are going on everywhere.

On the first night they took me to a hotel, where I found a notice, in my bed-room, that Japanese visitors would not be allowed to see guests in public lounges, but only in private bed-rooms. Immediately I wanted to leave the hotel, but as it was about 9 p.m. I was persuaded to spend the night there. I shifted early next morning to another hotel.

There are taxis marked "Foreigners' cab". No Japanese can use such taxis. There are buses running often empty, which are reserved for occupational forces, and no Japanese can board them. The British, at their worst in India, had never reached these limits. They did reserve a few clubs etc for Europeans. That could be understood because of our habits but the Japenese are completely Westernised, and so there is not even that excuse. The motive seems purely one of humiliating the defeated enemy. I trust all this will soon be removed. These acts are not calculated to make for friendliness between the nations."—ISI.

PEEP INTO MAO'S CHINA

"A LANGUAGE THEY UNDERSTOOD"



Ficklen 'The Dallas News'.

Sports As Publicity

BY A.V. DHARMARAJAN

IT is an acknowledged fact that in modern business advertisement plays an important role in creating goodwill for and promoting sales of any product, and no business organization can hope to sell its articles without advertising in one form or the other. No doubt, there are certain products which are established over a number of years' unremitting efforts and to-day so well known to the public that they need only endeavour to meet the demand. This may very well lead to an argument that advertisement is not essential for all commercial firms, but those advancing such arguments often overlook the hard work put in by such firms in earlier years to publicise their products, as a result of which only they have achieved their present position. In these days of keen competition, particularly from new-comers in the line, even such products require occasional publicity to keep alive their goodwill in the minds of the public.

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Advertisements are given through daily newspapers, periodicals, wall-posters, name-plates, cinema-slides, sky-writing etc. etc. The last mentioned method is not prevalent in India, although it was demonstrated in the important cities of India some years ago by Messrs. Lever Brothers for their soaps.

All commercial houses set apart annually a certain amount out of their budget for the sake of giving publicity to their products in the best manner possible. The advertisement that a firm gives in a particular magazine can only be noticed by its regular readers, while there are several readers of other periodicals, having no chance of seeing this advertisement at all. To advertise in all the periodicals in the different States in order to attract the attention of the whole population of the country, will involve a huge outlay.

The purpose of this article is to show how Sports can serve as a medium of advertising indirectly. For instance, if a firm maintains a good Foot-ball or Hockey team, every match that is being played under open competitions will appear in bold headlines in the newspapers, not only of the particular State where the competition is being staged, but also in the newspapers of other States. When a thrilling match is being played, thousands of spectators rush to the sports field and watch the game and return home carrying in their memory the name of the firm that has won the match. Sports serve, therefore, as the best medium of advertisement at minimum cost.

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Several commercial concerns spend enormous amounts annually by way of advertisement and publicity. If such organizations employ in suitable jobs, whenever chances arise, good sportsmen and maintain a good Foot-ball or Hockey team, they can have year round publicity. Considerable amount of money can thereby be saved, and sportsmen in the Country can also be encouraged.

Talent is not lacking in India, but timely encouragement of such talent has seldom been forthcoming. When compared with other countries, this vast sub-continent lacks in good sportmen in all spheres of sport, except hickey. It is only in the international game of hockey, even after the adverse effects that partition had on India, that she has been able to retain her world supremacy. Whether we will still be able to hoist the lofty banner of our country's TRICOLOUR bearing "ASHOKA-CHAKRA" in the forthcoming 1952 Helsinki Olympics is to be seen.

Thanks are due to a few of the wealthy commercial corporations, who realising the value of publicity, are giving encouragement to sportsmen keenly looking for the responsibility of responding to the call of the crowd in sun, rain and wind and do not consider anything more precious in the world than that piece of Silver they receive from the prize-distribution booth of the sports-field after a keen finals match giving thrills to thousands of sports lovers.

SUMMING UP ON RUSSIA- II

BY STEPHEN GRAHAM

Soviet Revolution brought women to the fore. Pictures of shawled females began to figure in illustrated papers as the new heroines of production.

In the industrial life of the U.S.S.R. which is what bulks largest in time of peace, this stark womanhood must frequently be a determining factor in enforcing discipline and achieving the enhanced production which the planners in Moscow demand.

HERE is a realm in which the Soviets have had great success. They plan their education and they get what they want.

Lenin inherited the fine educational system of Imperial Russia. Neither war nor revolution had closed the schools; teachers with pathetic fidelity stood at their posts. But revolution soon entered the classrooms and the teachers discovered their mistake. In the REAL schools which were more progressive, no classics being taught, there was the maximum disturbance. It had its amusing side. Boys took their masters prisoner.

In the early years at least half the personnel of the secondary schools was scrapped. In the elementary and village schools a nation-wide conflict commenced between the old staff and the new teachers who were little more than Communist agitators. The village priest was forbidden to enter the schools to teach scripture and many lost their lives attempting to do so. No religious instruction was allowed either inside school or out. The new teachers cross-examined children to find out whether their mothers and fathers told them the elements of their faith at home.

Mass Drill In Education

In the Lenin regime there was a mass destruction of text-books; even geography books had to go. History books had to be rewritten from start to finish.

Every subject had to be dealt with according to Marx. In any case the alphabet had been altered and Lenin had abolished a vowel of extremely frequent use. That in itself called for a completely new undertaking of state printing of new educational manuals.

Lunacharasky, the first commissar for education, had a task laid on him beyond his powers. Teaching was chiefly by blackboard and word of mouth supplemented by leaflets. Pamphlets in ever increasing numbers flew on to the schools like clouds of locusts. Often what was said in those eight-page leaflets contradicted what was said in previous leaflets and it was difficult to keep abreast of the times.

The development of scientific and technical education in Russia is something very remarkable. The trade schools, the factory schools, the polytechnics and "rabfaks" the special schools and specialized courses have turned out by the million skilled workers and scientific adepts who are able to make and apply all that is required in Russia.

They were long since able to dispense with foreign engineers and even to replace the native skilled personnel deported during the indiscriminate purges of 1936-39. Despite politics they learned to make for themselves all their capital machinery, a striking triumph for a people who used to boast naively that their only Russian machine was the samovar.

War On Illiteracy

But there are two other aspects of the educational task, one the conquest of illiteracy and the other the scholastic training for bureaucracy and party propaganda. There is no establishment to make cultured ladies and gentlemen.

The fight against illiteracy is Western and missionary and almost Christian, the tutelage of very low types, teaching ape-like creatures on the confines of Asia to read "Izvestia" the imparting of letter and numbers to the forest peoples. The three Rs. have to be taught in the "kelhoz" schools and the villages. Elementary education in rural areas starts, goes a little way and then stops because it has to. But in towns and industrial centres it leads forward to secondary school, political school, special courses and university training. In the omnipresent bureaucratic machine, human spare parts and replacements have to be supplied from the educational institutions.

One of the greater industries of the Soviet is political publicity for which young Marxists on sound Lenin-Stalin lines are required. Hundreds of schools of oratory train public speakers for all types of Communist campaigns. Capable writers and journalists are turned out on assembly lines.

For all these most of the old-fashioned book-learning has been scrapped. But the memory load has not been lessened. 'To be a Marxist you must saturate theory with life and do creative work', said Kalinin. But in practice to be a good Marxist you must saturate your mind with statistical information

Many secondary schools have an almost military character with the good points of army trading as well as the bad. Individuality is drilled out of the students, but that can be good when a whole class thinks and works like a team. composite groups solving mathematical problems instead of separately breaking their heads on them. The habit of working together is formed. Experiments in a chemical or physics laboratory at common tables rather than at personal benches. Translation of abstruse texts done as a symposium by mutual suggestion and effort. Dialectical materialism and Marxists economics expounded by way of debate. Exercises in political drawings meant as self-criticism done by brigades. The ideas for an essay formulated first by a school and then written by each, the only originality being that of style which can be discussed publicly afterwards and trimmed according to the consensus of opinion.

Much of this must seem highly experimental in the West, but the system can be used in physical culture and games, and its success in convincing, at least in football. Collectively is the operative word in Russia. All effort in education and in training ought to have a collective character.

So in theory the U.S.S.R. is not strong because of the brilliance of individuals but because of the concerted efforts of the mass. This unity in action is mostly achieved by education.

SOVIET WOMEN

THERE have been very few prominent Communist women. There was Krupskaya, Lenin's widow and there was Alexandra Kollontay, a diplomat, in the Soviet Union and there is Anna Pauker in Rumania. In China ther are presiding women judges at revolutionary tribunals. But in most of the Communist states all women seem to be denied positions of national importance In Bulgaria and Yugoslavia not one Communist woman is allowed the limelight.

In the war the Soviet Union produced some astonishing girl heroes, and you can buy a picture book with a whole series of Russian Joans of Arc, but these splendid examples of patriotic devotion and bravery are not in truth examples of women prominent in the Soviet regime. They belong with the winners of Stalin prizes and the medallists of production. To be prominent one must have voice, authority, leadership. As it is there are no feminine counterparts of Molotof. There is no Soviet women comparable to Eleanor Roosevelt, and naturally no young lady allowed to have the influence and leadership of Princess Elizabeth. There is not even a Russian Jennie Lee.

But the old regime was backward. There were no votes for women; it was bad taste for women other than actresses to court publicity. The revolution was to have emancipated them, put them on the same legal and economic level as men and given them a share in the direction of affairs. But the particular clique of revolutionaries who succeeded had very few women associates. Female convicts did not return from Siberia to make a triumph for their sex, and the women Reds who came from abroad were not wanted

Heroines Of Production

Peasant women or women of peasant stock gained a new importance due to their remarkable physical strength and power of endurance. To be strong became a first virtue during the period of the Five Year Plans. Powerful arms and legs had to do the work which might have been done by machinery, but machinery was lacking. In large part the industrial Soviet Union in its first stage was hand-made.

Pictures of shawled women with tremendous waist measurements began to figure in illustrated papers, the few heroines of production. Nationally they came on to a level with popular ballerinas and actresses who had also become more prominent.

These were the new Soviet women, though in point of fact the proletariennes were much more significant. There was not much else. The cultured women began to mean the worker who attended to personal hygiene, mended her clothes, always was careful of state property, developed a strong conscience as to fulfilling her part of the plan and at the end of the day's work read the Moscow newspapers

Women In Industry

Political visitors to Russia nearly always point to the victory gained by women in the revolution. It is said that woman has been made man's equal. Equal pay for equal work has been achieved. A wife can get a divorce as easily as a husband, a woman with a child is safeguarded economically when a man abandons his family; wives have been emancipated from the drudgery of the domestic hearth, and a mother is no longer the slave of her infant since she could leave her child in a creche during the hours she was engaged in work for the state.

There was another victory and one which the women enjoyed. They were admitted into men's jobs and were soon driving tractors and lorries, operating cranes, working pneumatic drills, mining, quarrying, dynamiting the faces of rocks, controlling looms, acting as foremen of working gangs. They were right in the inside of industry and not merely routine workers on the fringe of it. They were able to suggest and to have adopted time-saving devices and improvements in machinery. They took to mechanized agriculture like ducks to water, possibly because they had for centuries been slaves of the soil, doing nine-tenths of the work while their men folk looked on and sang The poorer peasants who had been relieved of the fine example of the KULAKS, found they had to work as never before in their lives and do as much as the women.

In the army during the last war a great number of girls fought in the ranks alongside men. There were women non-commissioned officers and lieutenants and captains of the fighting forces. Yet they were in no way similar to those heroines who existed in life as well as in novel before the revolution. The survivors were herded back to the collective farms, to the factories, to the labour camps which raised new cities on the ruins of old, to new state-planned construction works, but not to any intellectual function in the direction of their country.

More Deadly Than Men

But they could reappear. They were not exceptional types of contemporary Soviet women. Indeed, there must be millions who could be recruited for a war of necessity. They can be mixed with men soldiers, because there is no shame regarding the natural functions of the body. Fastidiousness is a word which is falling out of use. They submit to severe discipline, and those in authority become fierce martinets. Not squeamish, no nerves no mercy, daring and almost unkillable in a melee—it may be said of the Soviet women in uniform that 'the female of the species is more deadly than the male.

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(To Be Continued)

AWARDS FOR HEROINES OF PRODUCTION

Publicists Turned Out On Assembly Lines

RIDING TO THE POLLING BOOTH

A new film 'Cavalier of the Gold Star' shows the collective farmers riding to vote in the elections to the Supreme Soviet.

Strange But True!

HOOTS! A man fixed a stuffed owl on the roof of his house to scare away cooing pigeons. They left; then two live hooting owls moved in.

WAKEY, WAKEY: A man has stayed awake for 67-1|2 hours in a Johannesburg shop window.

BACON NEWS: For six weeks a pig has been trained to grin for a New York television programme.

STOUT FELLOW: Charged with disorderly conduct, a citizen of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was tried immediately and set free on paying costs because he was too fat to be squeezed through a cell door. His weight? 34 stone.

* *

A visitor to Paris on checking out of his hotel was confronted with a very high bill for what was not very exceptional service. As he was paying it, the cashier offered him a set of postcards inquiring with a smile, "Wouldn't you like some views of the hotel?"

"Thank you, no," the guest replied. "I have my own views of your hotel."

* *

A traveller reports that on a visit to Bulgaria's Prime Minister, when looking around the office, he suddenly asked in astonishment: "What kind of telephone is that on your desk? There's receiver but no speaker."

"Now that you mention it," replied the Premier, "that's a direct wire to the Kremlin."

LAST LOOK ROUND

"BAHARVATYA" is a term famous in Kathiawad as indicating the type of dacoits who have commanded admiration of a section of the population. The appellation signifies an "outlaw". Kathiawad has had a number of small principalities. There were about 110 or more "states" in the area which has now been brought under the State of Saurashtra. Some of the States were petty enough; someone said that you could walk through an entire state within half an hour.

With absolute authority over the lives of their subjects, there were instances, when this was not judiciously used, of minor injustices occurring in the case of some individuals, who might have been prominent or daring enough to defy the authority of the state and to take to the hills to become outlaws and harass the law-abiding population or the supporters of the rulers of the state by daring acts of dacoity. robbery and murder.

The terrain of the states of Kathiawad is suitable for the activities of such desperadoes. Hilly tracts abound. Over and above, that, there were so many states in the Kathiawad peninsula that it was easy for any gangster to move out of the jurisdiction of one state and enter another. But the police of one state could not enter another State without extradition process for the purpose of the arrest of the wanted man or men. This meant a lapse of time, which was all that the dacoits or outlaws wanted.

Some of these "Baharvatyas" have had a daring career like Robinhood. They looted where they could find the money, especially from the supporters of the regime against whom they had a grievance, and often befriended the poor and the needy. The populace which has not much discriminating power at any time anywhere applauded these "magnanimous" doings of the outlaws. And thus they built up an admiring "shelter" against raids from the police of the state. When this was wanting, they had no scruples of conscience in cutting the noses or ears of those who were suspected by them of being capable of divulging their plans of dacoity or hide-outs. Thus admiration on the one hand and terror-tactics on the other were their double lines of defence.

Zaverchand Meghani, a prominent journalist and a Saurashtra poet, has written a history of the "Baharvatiyas" or outlaws of Kathiawad in three parts entitled "Sorathi Bharvatiyas". From this it can be taken that at least in a retrospective view, a halo like that of Robinhood was attacked to the outlaws.

During the week a Rajkot message said that dacoits believed to be from Bhupat's gang attacked village Moti Vavdi, six miles from Upleta, and shot dead four persons, three of whom were from one single family. They looted property worth several thousands of rupees and set fire to four houses. This incident took place in the constituency from where the Chief Minister of Saurashtra, Mr. U. N. Dhebar, is contesting a seat to the State Assembly.

It is believed that the dastardly crime was perpetrated to terrorise the pro-Congress peasants so that they might be afraid of going to the polls, the report concludes.

Bhupat Story

THERE is a long history behind the Bhupat gang Bhupat was the driver of Vaghania Durbar. He was an expert driver, rider and swimmer. He has toured the entire country in the service of his then master. Bhupat has had military training also. When the Arze-Hukamat of Samaldas Gandhi was formed as the Revolutionary Government of Junagarh, Bhupat and Vaghania Durbar also took part in the activities. At that time nationalist or patriotic tendencies dominated Bhupat.

But after the looting at Vasavad, due to some misunderstanding, a warrant was issued against Bhupat. Bhupat tried his best through friends and sympathisers to get the warrant withdrawn. He however, did not succeed. And instead of surrendering himself and facing the process of the law he turned an outlaw.

BHUPAT AND HIS GANG ARE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR ABOUT EIGHTY MURDERS SO FAR. THE AMOUNT THAT THEY HAVE LOOTED TILL NOW IS ESTIMATED IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF A CRORE OF RUPEES. A PRICE OF HALF A LAKH HAS BEEN LAID ON HIS HEAD—DEAD OR ALIVE. And the Government of Bombay are reported to have lent the services of 400 special police to Saurashtra. And at Delhi a conference of heads of the police departments of several states was held recently when the Bhupat dacoities, it is learnt, formed an important issue. The Central Government also has lent the services of some of its ace sleuths. But still Bhupat has not been booked and every now and then we hear of the raids carried out by members of his gang.

PRICE ON EVE TOO

A Lucknow message recently said:—

The U. P. Government has increased the reward for the capture of the famous dacoit couple, Bashir and his rustic wife. Anybody giving information leading to capture of Bashir will now be given a reward of Rs. 5,000 as against the present figure of Rs. 1,000. The price for the capture of his wife is Rs. 1,000.

The couple is supposed to be hiding in the jungles of Nepal at the moment.

Free Movement

BHUPAT is a past-master in the art of disguise. He moves about, it is said, freely. He visits the capital of Saurashtra—Rajkot—and sees films in cinema theatres, takes a haircut and walks in and out of the town at his sweet will and pleasure. If this is true, then it is not merely the people in the rural areas who are terror-stricken by the atrocities of his gang, but even the towns people are afraid of delivering him into the hands of the police. In whatsoever a way he might disguise himself, it is incomprehensible that not a single soul in the whole of Rajkot can recognise Bhupat if he makes rounds of the cinema houses and saloons in the capital of Saurashtra. His photo and those of his gang have been published in several papers locally and elsewhere and the police must have plastered the walls of the city with their "wanted men" notices.

The Saurashtra Government in the course of the week issued a press note in conection with the fast undertaken by some Barkhalidars (land-owners) in Halvad. The note said that the Government of Saurashtra could not consider any suggestion even for a moment that the Barkhali Abolition Act, which has already received the assent of the President of India, should be rescinded, and the Barkhalidars should continue unhindered. A committee was appointed by the Government and it has completed the major portion of its work and the Government would study the report when submitted and pass orders in about two months as to whether any of the Barkhalidars should be declared Girasdars. Under the Saurashtra Land Reforms Act Girasdars get six times the land assessment for occupancy rights and big Girasdars also get lands for personal cultivation, while the Barkhalidars, who do not possess any special rights, do not get anything for occupancy rights and even the big ones amongst them do not get any land for cultivation from their tenants.

It is necessary to explain this latest position to show that amongst the landed gentry of Saurashtra, both amongst Barkhalidars and Girasdars, there is widespread discontent, of which the above incident, dealt with in the press note, shows only the latest development. The Girasdars are relatives of the petty and big princes all over Saurashtra who were given lands for their maintenance. 'Gras' in Sanskrit means a morsel. From this, the word Girasdars is a corruption in Gujarati. The Land Reforms of the Saurashtra Government have hit both these classes. Over and above them is the discontented class of petty rulers themselves who have not taken kindly to the merger of their states and the abolition of their rulers' rights. Forced labour is no longer the right of the landlords, their agents or officials.

Political

UNDER such conditions of discontent it is openly said that some Girasdars are aiding Bhupat and his gang to terrorise pro-Congress (the Government Party) elements. The speed with which Bhupat moves about when persued, is said to be astonishing. And without ready transport at his disposal such feats could not be possible. It is true that as yet no tangible evidence against any of the landlords, big or small, has been forthcoming. But it can certainly be possible that the lives of those who give evidence against pro-Bhupat Girasdars or Barkhalidars would be in mortal jeopardy. The people know the instances of the treatment meted out by the Bhupat gang to those whom they suspect to be informants. The co-operation that the police expect and should get from the public to apprehend the perpetrators of these atrocities is not forthcoming, as the general public seems to have been cowed down.

There is another drawback which the Saurashtra Government faces. It is said that when the present Government came to power in March, 1948, only 16 out of the 130 police sub-inspectors in the State had had proper training. Many policemen were no more than odd-jobs men of the petty princes, who had employed them as police.

All this is said to be a thing of the past. More than 100 sub-inspectors have since then been given training. Training institutions for the junior ranks also have been opened in the State.

Socialist Episode

ANOTHER significant thing is the attitude of the political opponents of the Congress. Recently when the Saurashtra Home Minister, Rasiklal Parekh was to address a meeting at the coastal town of Veraval, the Socialists demanded that before he began his speech he should answer why the Congress Government had failed to bring to book the outlaw Bhupat and his gang.

The Minister said that he would answer all the questions in the course of his speech. He explained that Bhupat was committing political crimes and that he (Bhupat) had declared in the chits left by him at the scenes of his activities that he wanted to dissuade those who were trying to dispossesses Girasdars.

The Minister was further heckled and the Socialists started hooting. After a few minutes the president of the meeting dispersed the gathering, and the police cleared a way for the Minister to reach his car.

One wonders whether the Socialists are exploiting the Bhupat issue to blame the Congress! But tactics like the above in no way help to book the depradators.

Originally there were three colleagues of Bhupat. Now it is learnt that one of them, Devayat Jetha was killed by one of the gang after he was wounded by a bullet said to have rebounded from the safe at which he fired. Probably the gang did not want a wounded man to be caught.

DID TRICK WORK?

To quench the lust for money of a marriage party which recently visited Gorakhpur, women on the bride's side are reported to have served 'dahi vada' containing rupee coins.

It is reported that the bridegroom's father had settled a dowry of Rs. 15,000 for his son but later he increased the demand to Rs. 21,000. When the marriage party came here for the wedding, the women thought of a plan to put the 'baratis' to shame and on the occasion of 'Barhar' they served 'dahi vadas' which contained rupee coins. The dowry and this service of 'dahi vada' have become the talk of the town.

Big Toll

ACCORDING to the statistics received at Jaipur there has been a marked decline in the rate of crime in Rajasthan during the past year. From 325 in 1949, the dacoities in 1951 numbered only 223. This is a drop of 102 in two years. The murders numbered 372 in 1951, the same number in 1950, but were 466 in 1949. THIRTY-THREE POLICE OFFICERS LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES DURING 1951, WHILE MAKING AN EFFORT TO LIQUIDATE CRIME IN RAJASTHAN!

Eve's Threat Tells

SOMETIME back the nomination paper of a Congress candidate from one of the merged princely states for a Bombay Assembly seat was rejected on technical grounds. Discussing the incident at the time, I had occasion to tell one of the local Congress leaders that the wife of the candidate might have been thankful for the rejection. It is not very often that a non-political eve takes kindly to the pother of the elections, in which her Adam is engulfed. From Shillong comes the story of a politician's better half who, fed up with election harangues of her husband, threatened to go on hunger-strike if he did not leave her in peace. The couple has now evolved a compromise formula, it is reported, by which the husband has agreed to reduce his election talk to his wife by 75 per cent. He has also told his friends not to introduce election matters while talking to him when his wife is present. He has requested the Press not to publish his name as it may lead to fresh domestic trouble!

Communalism

SOMETIME about the middle of last month there was an item of news from Lucknow. In view of Prime Minister Nehru's announcement in Parliament that there was no party in India whose activities were in any way restricted by the Government, except the Communists of Hyderabad State, the majority of ex-Khaksars of India had decided to reorganise the Khaksar Party, which was disbanded on July 3, 1947, by Allama Mashriqi, the then leader of the Party. The Khaksars have authorised Mr. Rais Fatmi to ascertain their right to do so from the Home Minister.

We do not know of any further developments in this connection.

In the meanwhile the Central Executive of the R.S.S. of Golwalkar met at Nagpur for two days and issued a "mandate to the Sangha workers to strengthen the national life by consolidating R.S.S. branches all over the country, without being swayed by the prevalent tempo in the political life of the country." The meeting also discussed organisational matters in various provinces, it was reported.

Five thousand volunteers of the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangha on a previous Sunday paraded the main streets of Delhi to celebrate their annual day. Big guns of the R.S.S. participated. Mr. Madhav Rao Muley, the Punjab Provincial Organiser, addressing a public meeting at Gandhi Grounds later charged the political parties in the country with dividing their society into groups. A country could not prosper, he is reported to have said, with such divisions. It could prosper only by the cultural development which the R.S.S. aimed at. He urged the people to help the R.S.S. in the task of nation-building, if they wanted the country to maintain its freedom.

Communalism, both Hindu and Muslim, is trying to raise its head again. Prime Minister Nehru never lets an opportunity go without exposing the communalist organisations or individuals.

VOTING RECORD

From Cuttack comes the following:

The seat of Alekh Mahima Dharam, Joranda, which is in a dense forest area in Athgarh State Assembly constituency has set up a voting record of 95 per cent; 2,330 out of 2,400 voters in this area recorded their votes.

In Athgarh, 1,000 out of 1,200 voters exercised their franchise.

There is triangular contest in this constituency between the Congress, Socialist and Communist Party candidates.

But what more is required is that there should be a thorough screening of Government employees of all ranks, from top to bottom, about their communalist affiliations. So long as the country is not rid of the communalist virus, the evil may again gain the upper hand and manifest itself in the form of festering cancerous sores here and there like the Khaksars and the R.S.S.

Vote Counting Machine

SOME candidates who apprehend possible mistakes in the counting of votes advocate mechanical registration and counting.

In England a mechanical system was examined in the House of Commons in 1888, but it was turned down. The inventor calculated that many thousands of people could poll in 12 hours in one secret chamber, that no voting papers could be spoilt, that a scrutiny was possible and that hours of counting and possible mistakes could be avoided.

Under this system, the voter would receive from the presiding officer a disc bearing a number and would enter a compartment with two or more doors.

On passing through one door he would automatically lock the others. He would place his disc in a slot where it would remain until his exit allowed it to drop into the receiver of a counting machine placed there under seal before polling began.

Thus he would not return to vote twice or for more than one candidate.

At the end of the poll, the presiding officer would merely have to enter the secret chamber with witness, take the readings of the numbering robots and seal the machines.

ONE MAN'S MEAT

"I've long ago given up trying to explain to people who don't climb why I should festoon myself up precipices at the end of a rope and positively enjoy edging on wet footholds in the rain across some great slab of rock with a five-hundred feet plunge below. It's not rational behaviour—and of course, that's why I like it. It's the champion escape from the realities of modern life, back into the sterner realities of nature, on a climb. When you are engaged on a tricky passage, why, your mind is swept clean of everything except the sheer physical action on which you are engaged. That's the most blessed relief, I know."

—Wynford Vaughan Thomas.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

REVIEW OF 1952 GIBBONS

Current Market Trends Analysed

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK)

GRENADA, which was the last country dealt with in last week's review of the 1952 Gibbons George VI. Catalogue, is one of the most popular colonies in the West Indian group. Its stamps are definitely used on commercial mail, although they are by no means common. There is every possibility of stamps of Grenada in the album having actually fulfilled their postal function, instead of having been slipped through on 'philatelic mail' as happens with places like the Pitcairns.

Most West Indian lots contain heaps of Jamaica, a good deal of Trinidad and British Guiana and a fair amount of Barbados. Antigua and Grenada contribute a few choice items, while places like St. Vincent and the smaller islands are rarely seen on commercial mail to this country. The 10/- perforation varieties of Grenada and the newly discovered 2½d P 12½ x 13½ have a ready market in England at the present moment, and are scarcely likely to lose that market in the future.

In contrast to Grenada, the next colony in the book, Hong Kong, presents quite a dismal picture from the collector's viewpoint. It will be recalled that at the end of the last war, there was a tremendous spurt of interest in most eastern British possessions. The great rarities of the occupation period such as the Jap Burmas and Malays, tended to push all eastern countries upwards.

In the case of Hong Kong, some of the obsolete colours suddenly skyrocketed, when the pent-up demand of the war years made itself felt. Most notable instance was the 2 dol. orange and green. But as it happened, interest in the East took a sharp fall till for the last year or two these same 'scarce' items are to be had in appreciable quantities and at a fraction of the list price.

The '52 rate of 75/- mint and 30/- used is absurd for the 2 dol. orange and green. In fact most of the earlier items need to be marked down in a drastic manner. Also quoted much higher than supply or demand warrants is the Centenary set, which is priced used in Gibbons at over 30/- and is obtainable at very much less, with very few buyers coming forward.

Gandhi "Service"

In India, the Gandhi top value stands at 27/6 used. Incidentally Gibbons still refer to the 'Gandhi Service' issue in a footnote, but maintain their refusal to actually list the items. There has been a complete rearrangement in the Cochin section, the various perforation varieties now being in tabulated form. There is nothing very startling in the way of price changes, showing the general lack of interest in England for the stamps of this sub-continent.

Jamaica sees the 'light red-brown' 1½d, S. G. 123a, rise to 90/- mint and 20/- used, the five shilling Perf. 13 move to 35/- and 40/- and the listing of a new variety of the 2d.—perf. 12½ x 13, the first of the current series to have this gauge. The item is unpriced in Gibbons, but seeing that Waterlow's have used this perforation for stamps of other countries, it should not be too much to expect that other Jamaicans in the format of the 2d should come out with this perf, for instance the 6d of this set. Indications are that these particular perfs will be common.

In the Leewards group, the chief interest lies in the shades of the various printings the pound S. G. 105 being quoted at £ 25 and £ 26. S. G. 105a stands at 70/- and 80/- and the 1/- shades (1942 printings, S. G. 1001a and 101b) rise to 27/6 and 17/6 for mint and used.

Malayans

The bulk of the Malayan section is only of interest to the collector who has specialised in it. Many of the listings of the straight issues have tumbled during the last two years. The Jap overprints are more or less static.

The Mauritius George VI issues are straightforward. Collectors should, however, take a look at the copies they have of the 2c, 5c, 10c and 12c, Type 51. The special Bradbury printings of 1943 (15 x 14) are rather scarce, and are marked at a handsome premium in the catalogue over their ordinary Perf 14 brothers, total for the set standing at over 65/-.

Newfoundland, which has now ceased issuing its own stamps, becomes a 'dead' country. But I don't think collectors should be unduly worried over the future of Britain's oldest colony. Her stamps have been hot favourities in the past and seem to be more than holding their own at the present time. New Guinea, which used pound values very extensively for gold shipments by air, has been overrated by Gibbons.

A country which can be justly proud of the superlative quality of her stamp designs, one which has placed attractive wares before the collector and left the rest to him—New Zealand has a host of admirers among advanced collectors as much as among the kids. Pictorials, historical subjects and 'charities'—all these have rewarded the collector of the Dominion with a rich array of stamps for his album.

Prime Rarity

But here I am dealing with catalogue values, and possibly the worst discrepancy between actual worth and book value is provided by the case of S. G. 544s — the 35/- unoverprinted 'Arms' stamp of 1937. This is reputed to be among the scarcest—if not THE scarcest —of the Georgians. Yet it is allowed to stand at a miserable 90/- mint and 30/- used. About the used I won't say anything, but mint this stamp is a BARGAIN at £ 20! These 'Arms' stamps are none too popular with collectors in general, but nevertheless I believe that the stamp will be 'jumped' to near its true value pretty soon.

This particular specimen from the antipodes seems to prove to the hilt the contention that catalogue editors are often a rule unto themselves. It may very occasionally happen that a particular firm has a fairly extensive stock of a certain item and is thus prepared to sell below the price of others in the market. But to mark the 35/- 'Arms' at £4/10 mint is purely a bit of fiction. Check in the Commonwealth Catalogue and you will get an idea of this stamp's actual rarity.

Collectors will also note some startling changes in the value of the New Zealand pictorials of 1936-42, particularly in the case of the scarcer perfs. Not a stamp has remained static since the 1950 Gibbons, average appreciation being fifty per cent for the mint specimens. Two items deserve mention. The first, the 3/- in P. 12½, S. G. 590a drops from 10/- to 8/- used in two years, with MINT going the opposite way to climb from 17/6 to 55/-.

Even more phenomenal is the rise of the 2/- compound perf of '39, S. G. 589b, which shoots up from 40/- mint and 5/- used in 1950 to 25/- used and 25 POUNDS mint. Not bad in two years. And this is exactly what is likely to happen with the 35/- Arms issue I referred to in the earlier paragraph.

Nigeria, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland offer very little in the way of price changes. Coming to Pakistan, we see that the first provisional issue has been moved UP! The change appears to be the result of the firm selling off old stock and marking up the items, but it may be mentioned that a fairly large parcel of this same issue was being hawked around town some weeks ago not above face, but at less than 25 rupees for a face value of over sixty! The lot was supposed to be the usual 'looted' variety and will probably be absorbed in time, but in the meantime collectors are the ones to suffer when stuff they have paid tidy sums for suddenly takes a nosedive. In fact Pakistan is being avoided studiously in G.B., the only fairly popular items being various 'used abroads' Palestine, now a dead country, is well and truly in the dumps, but Gibbons still maintain a ridicularly high pricing for the 250m 500m and £ 1 as will be more than obvious to any in touch with the stamp market.

Somalilands

The Seychelles obsolete colours either stay put or are marked down. They are still a little on the high side, even allowing for the usual discounts. Another piece of wishful thinking on the part of Gibbons is the pricing of the first Somaliland issue. The high values of the series were being offered at a few shillinngs a set wholesale a short time back, and not with the widest stretch of the imagination can the price of more than £7 mint and £11 used in the catalogue be justified.

It is time that Gibbons took the plunge and devalued these Somalilands as well as a few Pakistans and Burmas to their true levels. Gibbons is the main guide to values with countless collectors and placing these fictitious rates against worthless stamps only makes the catalogue a convenient instrument for unscrupulous dealers to fleece the unwary.

A few of the Sudan 'Camels' plus most items in the 'Palms' series have been marked down, but I think that current events in this part of the world (which took place after the catalogue was issued) will bring them to a higher level in a year or so. The 'a' number perfs of the 1938 Air provisionals now stand at £25. I shall end this review with a tip. Don't neglect the 7.50 value of the current Zanzibar set. This stamp is over a decade in use, but for all that is missing in many collections. A new series for the Sultanate is in production at Waterlow's, and it is likely that most enthusiasts will discover that they don't have a copy of the scarce 7/6 only after the stamps are obsolete. Get one or two before the rush develops. Face, or even above is a fair buy.

As a low priced catalogue dealing with the stamps of a particular group, the Gibbons George VI has no equal. Despite some erratic pricings (a few of which I have noticed above) it still more than repays its modest cost in the amount of financial guidance it gives.

Quite apart from the money angle, it is invaluable as a work of reference. It does not indulge in hair-splitting or 'fly-speck philately', and its listings are comprehensive without being cluttered up with too many niceties of shade and other varieties. It is indispensable to every collector of modern colonials.

'Beatification' Stamps Of Pope Pius X

Auction Of India 1854's

STAMP auctions in England and America have reached the stage where realisations of several thousands of pounds for large specialised collections are nothing very unusual. In this country few large properties have been placed under the hammer in recent years. That is why it is heartening to note that when the large 'Banerjee' collection of India 1854's was auctioned on December 30 and 31, prices well in accord with advance estimates were recorded.

The sale was conducted in Calcutta by P. C Dutt, B.P.A., and the accumulation under offer consisted entirely of the stamps of the 1854 group. Several of the pieces were gems of the first water, a few large blocks being unique. The entire lot was got together by Kamol Banerjee in only a few years, his serious collecting having commenced after the end of the last war. The purchase of a large amount of correspondence from the archives of a Zamindar of Bihar—a hoard containing thousands of the 1854's laid the foundations for an outstanding study of this group.

I shall give more details about this find with some of the auction realisations next week, but the quality of material offered at the sale can be gauged from the fact that over forty lots fetched more than Rs. 100 each and three realisations were in the thousands.

A block of 12 of the one anna, Die I, A stone, despite poor condition of some of the stamps fetched Rs. 1,000, against an estimate of Rs. 1250. A block of 16, of the same die, with several retouches, brought Rs. 1,800 (est. Rs. 2,000). A block of 22 stamps of the fist die Stone B, realised Rs. 4,600, topping the auctioneer's estimate of 4,500.

MIX-UP WITH NEW SOLOMONS PERF

THE CROWN AGENTS for the Colonies, who handle the sale of Colonial stamps in London, are useful enough in providing collectors with the stamps they love with the minimum of bother. But one of the drawbacks of this system of supply is that uniformty of printing is lacking. Stamp printers are strictly utilitarian folk who have not the time to be bothered about varieties which are dear to the philatelist, and often send a batch of Perf 'X' to the Agents and a batch of Perf. 'Y' to the colony concerned.

Under modern methods of stamp dealing most large concerns have their own agents in the various territories, permanently commissioned to send along fresh varieties as they become available. But despite every precaution and coverage of every 'source' it has sometimes happened that a particular gauge was used for a very limited quantity released at one place, not both, with a resulting steep increase in price. The fabulous prices of the obsolete Grenada 2-1/2d (S. G. 157a) are due to its release in the colony without a corresponding release in London and this instance can be repeated with several stamps.

The exact reverse has happened in the case of a new printing of the British Solomon Islands 2d, which was released in London perforated 12 all round. Everyone thought it would be a routine new perf like so many others, till a wholesaler who had indented for 6,000 short sets including the 2d was politely informed by the Crown Agents that they only had 2,400 of this value in stock. A check over all the other leading wholesalers revealed that none had received the new printing in this perforation.

Frantic cables to the Islands brought the reply that plenty of the normal 12-1/2 gauge stamps were available, but none of the 12's!

The stamp was released in London on November 30th and by the end of December was being advertised at 12/6—a rise of more than seventy times face value in less than thirty days! Two things may happen in this case. The stamp might be on its way to the Solomons in its new perf—in which case those who have paid 12/6 for their copies will find they can later buy the same stamps for a couple of pennies. Or which is equally bad, the 12 gauge machine might have been used only for these 2,400 stamps—in which event the publicity the stamp has received might well push the item up to several pounds!

At least one Bombay dealer had sent off his order to his London supplier the moment this perf was announced and is now gnashing his teeth in frustration that he will have to pay fancy prices for what he expected at 'face plus'. It is this glorious uncertainty of stamp collecting which adds zest to the hobby for some people and which gives grey hair to others!

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BOMBS THROWN IN SUEZ

But Two-Day Fight Ends, Says British Spokesman

ISMAILIA, Jan. 5 (PTI-Reuter).—Bombs were thrown at the British water filtration plant at Suez during Thursday's fighting a British spokesman revealed today.

Three exploded but did no damage.

The spokesman said that two days of fighting at Suez appeared to have ended last night. No incidents had been reported since yesterday evening.

The spokesman said that between eight and ten Egyptian civilian policemen had been identified among a party of Egyptians firing at a railway signal box at Suez yesterday.

The British driver of a NAAFI (Forces Canteen) van was injured yesterday when snippers riddled his vehicle with bullets.

NARROW ESCAPE

Capt. S. M. Anderson, aide to General Sir Brain Robertson, British Middle East Commander, narrowly escaped death when a petrol bomb was thrown at his jeep on the canal road about eleven miles south of Ismailia yesterday. it was learned today.

Capt. Anderson fired two bursts from his tommy gun at two Egyptians and then chased them to a nearby village.

IRAQI EFFORTS

CAIRO, Jan. 5 (UPA).—Efforts to solve the Anglo-Egyptian crisis continued on the diplomatic front with the Western envoys holding meetings and Egyptian Premier Mustapha-el-Nahas Pasha conferring with Iraqi Minister Naguib-el-Rawi who is back from one of his frequent trips to Baghdad. El Rawi brought a personal message from Iraqi Premier Nurie-el-Said to Nahas which is reported to explain el Said's efforts to find a satisfactory solution to the Anglo-Egyptian friction. The Iraqi Premier is now in London.

Two of the universities closed on December 27 in riots following the appointment of Hafeez Afifi Pasha as chief of the Royal Cabinet will reopen on Sunday. They are Fuad el Awaal and Ibrahim El Kabir Universities.

Burma Will Brook No Foreign Interference

RANGOON, Jan. 5 (PTI): Burma will not brook any interference from other countries in her internal affairs, President Bao Shwo Thaik said yesterday.

He was reviewing an independence day parade here in which heavy weapon lately acquired by the Burmese army, were displayed.

Burma's policy would continue to be non-interference in the affairs of other countries, the President emphasised. Her relations with neighbouring and friendly countries had always been most cordial, he said

The Burmese Government had entered into friendly agreements with India and Indonesia" for mutual benefit and as a first step towards achieving solidarity of the Asian contries."

3-MAN COMMISSION FOR S. AFRICAN INDIANS ISSUE

U.N. Political Committee's Decision

PARIS, January 5 (PTI-Reuter).

THE United Nations Special ('ad hoc') Political Committee decided today to set up a three-man commission to help India-Pakistan and South Africa settle their differences over the treatment of Indians in South Africa.

The Committee passed by 41 votes to two, with 13 abstentions, the resolution submitted by Burma, India, Indonesia, Persia and Iraq recommending the Commission.

The body would be made up of one member nominated by South Africa, the second by India and Pakistan, and the third by the two nominees. The three Governments were asked to make their nominations within 60 days of the adoption of the resolution.

In the case of failure to establish the Commission, the resolution called on Secretary-General Trygve Lie himself to appoint and individual to aid in the negotiations.

Meanwhile, South Africa was asked to suspend implementation of the Group Areas Act—which provides for territorial divisions along racial lines—pending the conclusion of the proposed negotiations.

Voting was by show of hands and not the customary roll call.

South Africa and Australia opposed the resolution. The abstainees included Britain, New Zealand, Canada, Greece, France, El Salvador, the Netherlands and Denmark.

Opening the debate today, Indian delegate Mr. R. K. Nehru said his country hoped the "pressure of world opinion" would ensure South Africa's co-operation in solving the dispute over the status of Indians in the Union.

A. V. PATRO DIES

MADRAS, Jan. 5 (PTI): Mr. A V. Patro, Deputy Inspector-General of Police died suddenly at 7-15 p.m. at his residence in Bellary tonight. He was 43.

Mr. Patro's body will be brought to Madras tomorrow and the funeral will take place in the evening. Mr. Patro, who joined the Madras Police in 1930, was the Inspector-General of Police in Hyderabad in 1947.

Radhakrishnan To Be Operated Upon

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5 (PTI): Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, India's Ambassador to Moscow, will undergo a surgical operation in the Presidency General Hospital tomorrow morning for removal of appendix. After the operation he will continue to be in the hospital for about two weeks for convalescence

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa In Bombay

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Minister of State for Home Affairs, Government of India arrived in Bombay today by air from New Delhi. Later on he held discussions with officials of the Special Police Establishment in Bombay. These discussions will continue on Sunday.

Mr. Sidhwa will leave for Colombo on Monday by air to attend the deliberations of the Executive Council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference from January 8 to January 15.

Ballot Box Found Broken

ARAMBAGH (Hooghly) Jan. 5: Polling at Chhatrasal booth in the Arambagh constituency for the Assembly had to be postponed on January 3, when one of the Congress ballot-box was found broken after voting had been in progress for some time.

It is not yet known when polling will take place in this booth.

RED TACTICS IN KOREA TALKS

P.O.W.s And Airfields, Still The Hitch

PAN MUN JOM, Jan. 5 (UPA).—Communist truce delegates stalled Saturday's talks apparently to give Russia time to try to get armistice negotiations shifted to the Security Council.

The Reds for the third straight day refused to budge in their categorical rejection of United Nations proposals for a ban on airfield construction and voluntary repatriation of all war prisoners and civilians during the truce.

Both sub-committees presented a new low in the exchange of insults between Communist and United Nations delegates. The only agreement was to meet again on Sunday morning.

Rear Admiral R. E. Libby said it was obvious the Reds were killing time in meetings pending new instructions from Pyongyang. Peiping and Moscow.

LITTLE BULGE WIPED OUT

TOKYO, Jan. 5 (UPA). — Allied infantrymen wiped out the Communist "little bulge" on the Western Korean front on Saturday in a three-pronged counter attack that put the United Nations back on all hilltop outposts lost to a Red battalion nine days ago.

Before Saturday's engagement—the stiffest on the 145-mile front—the Reds suffered an estimated 1,000 dead, according to Eighth Army claims in the see saw no man's land fighting in this sector.

WESTERN POWERS' MOVE

PARIS, Jan. 5 (UPA).—The Western Powers neared a decision on Saturday to back the idea of holding a high level United Nations Security Council meeting on Cold War issues after a Korean armistice, authoritative sources said.

The Western collective security blueprint probably will add a clause calling on the Security Council to convene a top level session when it feels the time is ripe, these sources revealed.

The United States, Britain and France expressed strong opposition on Friday to the Soviet proposal for an immediate Council meeting to take up key East-West disputes starting with the Korean armistice deadlock.

The new Western move was planned at two special caucuses last night and Saturday morning but probably will not be agreed on finally until Monday. It was necessitated because of the sizeable support to the Western blueprint.

Six Arab nations, plus Iran, have offered to vote for the Soviet plan if the Russians will delete the companion clause to abolish the "Acheson plan" Collective Measures Committee.

Ramana Jayanti

Shri Ramana Satchidananda Samaj, Matunga, has arranged a nine-days' programme for Ramana Jayanti celebrations which commence on the 12th instant. Discourses on Ramana's philosophy by eminent scholars, lectures on Yoga and the higher cult of man and Harikathas on saints and sages of India will be the highlights of the programme Opportunity has been taken for demonstration and teaching of Yoga practices to the layman and woman by well-known exponents. An eminent woman-yogi is specially visiting Bombay from the South for giving lessons to the fair sex. The souvenir that has been specially brought out for the occasion contains many messages from those who are qualified to speak on the message of Ramana Maharshi. 40 stanzas of Ramana's philosophy have been translated from Tamil and versified in English by H. H. Swami Rajeswaranandji. The English translation had been approved by the Maharshi himself during his life-time, though it sees the light of day for the first time in this souvenir.

U. S. Air Force Plane Crashes

BURTON WOOD AIRBASE (Lancashire), Jan. 5 (PTI-Reuter).—Several airmen were feared dead when an American Air Force plane crashed landed in flames here tonight.

CAUSE OF CRIME

Morarji Desai's Analysis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Home Minister, today rejected the argument that "unless you remove economic difficulties which face many people, you will never be able to bring down crime".

If that was correct, he added, there should be no crime in the U.S. because economically people were relatively well off. The Home Minister was of the opinion that crime came in when desires were not satisfied.

He was speaking at the inauguration of the new section of Criminology and Correctional Administration of the Tata School of Social Sciences at Andheri today.

Mr. Desai said that in his seven years' experience in jail, certain ideas had developed in him.

Continuing he said that they had the notion that it was the material aspect in life which was the basic pivot round which human actions revolved and he was afraid that many of the difficulties remained unsolved because they tried to get a quick and easy solution of complicated desires in life.

Mr. Desai said that crime was a disease caused by wrong living. Crime, to his mind, was a factor which required to be basically tackled.

Mr. Desai continuing said that the desire to get what one had not got was not bad for the ordinary man, but what was bad was the desire to get it by any means that one could get hold of.

Mr. Desai said that today men had lost the ideal that true happiness lay in making others happy. That is why they had not advanced in civilization.

If man's civilization had to reach its goal, they would have to find out how best man could become man. And if they could find a solution to that problem, crimes could be tackled efficiently.

Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, Director of the Tata School of Social Sciences, welcomed the Home Minister and said that 45 officers from fifteen states had joined the section.

Dr. Walter C. Reckles, U. N. expert on Criminology, who is in charge of this section, said that he had travelled eleven states throughout India and hardly knew any country in the world that had so much interest in crime and juvenile delinquency problems.

10 Year Old Kid's Donation

PATIALA, Jan. 5 (PTI): A ten-year-old boy, Yash Pal, was one of the donors here yesterday to the Congress election fund.

Yash Pal handed over Rs. 21—his total savings for the past year out of his pocket money—to the Congress President, Mr. Nehru, who accepted it with a smile.

RAJA WINS IN ORISSA

CUTTACK, Jan. 5, (PTI): The Raja of Daspalla (Congress) has been declared elected from Daspalla constituency of the Orissa Assembly.

Electorate	61,698
Votes Polled	26,254
Mr Kishore Chandra Bhanj Deo, Raja of Daspalla (Congress)	15,947
Mr. Brundabad Chandra Singh (Independent)	6,433
Mr. Anant Charan Kahar (Independent)	1,965
Mr. Narshing Charan Patnaik (Socialist)	1,909

The last two candidates lost their deposits.

Forty-two per cent of the electorate exercised their franchise.

ORISSA STATE RESULTS

Seats: 140.
Results declared: 14

Party	won
Congress	10
Socialists	1
Ganatantra Parishad.	1
Independents	2

Five seats were secured by the Congress without contest.

PROTEST MARCH

Against Israeli-German Negotiations

TEL AVIV, Jan 5, (PTI-Reuter): Former Palestine terrorist leader Menahem Beigin today called on thousands of his followers to march on Jerusalem next Monday to "undo the plot of Israeli-German negotiations."

Making his first political appearance since his party's comparative failure in July's general election, M. Beigin pleaded for demonstrations on Monday when the Israeli Parliament debates whether there should be direct contact with the Bonn Government on war reparations.

"There can be no peace with the murderers of our people", he declared at a public meeting.

"Prime Minister David Ben Gurion's support to direct contact with Germany will kindle a terrible flame in the House of Israel."

Supporters Of Parties Injured

CHAPRA, Jan. 5 (PTI). — Two supporters of the Socialist Party and one of Congress were injured in a minor clash near the Dhupnagar polling booth opened in Chapra Mufassil-cum-Gorkha constituency, about 22 miles from Chapra, according to a report received here. The police intervened and brought the situation under control.

VOTES IN CHIMNEY OF LAMP

AMBALA, Jan. 5 (PTI): Adherence to the letter of an election agent's instructions cost a rustic his vote here today.

The illiterate villager was asked to cast his ballot paper in the "Deepak" box. Baffled at finding no earthern lamp, the villager put his ballot paper into the chimney of an extinguished kerosene table lamp in the booth.

The presiding officer of the polling station promptly cancelled the vote.

ALLAHABAD CLASH

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 5 (PTI): About a dozen persons were injured in a clash last evening between supporters of two rival candidates for elections to the House of the People at Sirsa Bazar 32 miles from Allahabad city, according to a report received here today.

MADHYA PRADESH RESULTS

Seats: 232
Seats: 232
Results declared: 59
Electorate 1,11,54,176.
Votes polled: 14,55,013.

Party	Contested	Won
Congress	55	45
Socialists	34	1
KMP Party	19	2
Jan Sangh	13	0
S C Fed.	9	0
RRP	14	1
W and P Party	4	0
Communists	2	0
Forward Bloc (Subhasist)	3	0
Forward Bloc (Marxist)	1	0
Independents	46	10

Seats won include three Congress and four Independent unopposed returns. Total votes polled by Independents is the votes polled by ninetysix candidates who contested fortysix seats.

TRAVANCOREANS FOR HOUSE OF PEOPLE

Seats 12
Results declared 6

Party	won
Congress	5
United Front	1

(United Front of Leftist candidate who has won filed his nomination paper as an Independent).

Between You And Me

By "Me"

AN officer conducting a training class of presiding and polling officers gave the sage admonition "Remember that you have been privileged to participate in an event which will seal the fate of India for the coming five years."

This pessimism is inherent in democracy. It is said of a Britisher that he is a free man only twenty-four hours before the general election. Never before; and certainly not after.

★ ★

Master Tara Singh hotly denies that he was a party to the Partition of India. Dr. Mookerjee joins chorus with him and says that the Mahasabha had no lot or part in the Partition.

If so, why not leave the Partition alone?

★ ★

Sources close to Swami Sitaram state that he proposes to start a Satyagraha on the issue of Andhra State either on the day in which Mahatma Gandhi died or on the day of the immersion of his ashes.

Not an auspicious start for a new province!

★ ★

Addressing the scientists assembled at the All-India Science Congress, Pandit Nehru asked them the intriguing question: "What was the environment that produced an efflorescence of human mind?"

Science is not answerable for it. It is sheer prodigality of nature. She knows no family planning.

★ ★

Mrs. Asaf Ali believes that only the "therapy of Marxism" can cure the ills of India.

This dose of Marxism may make Communism alive. But India will wither away as a State.

★ ★

It is announced that new ministries after the general elections will be formed on April 1 simultaneously at the Centre and in the States.

There is some humour in choosing that historic day. Evidently, the authorities want to make the ministries All-Fool-Proof.

★ ★

According to Pt. G. B. Pant, many boys hesitate to marry educated girls for the fear of being governed by them.

This taming of the shrew is an imaginary bogey. Even born rulers have ceased to be so after the merger.

★ ★

King Tribhovan of Nepal arrived in Bombay under the assumed name of Yoga Shah.

Anonymity nowadays has become a diplomatic disease.

★ ★

DELIVERING a thought provoking convocation address at the Patna University last week, Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, paid a tribute to Bihar as the seat of culture and learning in Mediaeval India. Bihar is the lineal descendant of the ancient kingdoms of Maghada, Videha and Anga.

It was the seat of Nalanda University, the first teaching and residential university that lorded over the Orient. A galaxy of scholars like Nagarjuna, Sheelbhadra, Kumareela and Dinnaga adorned the scholarship of old Bihar, and branches of learning like astronomy, medicine, theology, logic and philosophy flourished in Nalanda. Recently a centre was opened in Nalanda for learning in Pali. President Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the Institute of Sanskrit Research at Mithila. These mark milestones in the revival of Indian culture in Free India and are bound to attract scholars and savants all over the world.

★ ★

It has often been said that Indian authorities should plan and promote tourist traffic from the point of view of earning precious foreign exchange. Financial consideration apart, India has always attracted tourists. Persons interested in culture, religion, art and architecture are bound to pour into India, because she has always been a clearing house for culture.

The Chinese Cultural Mission considered its visit to India as a pilgrimage in quest of high values of life, which transcended the barriers of economics and politics. The Burmese Premier who visited this country a few months back went to Gaya, Banaras and Sarnath to see the Bodh Tree which inspired Buddha, who gave a religion to a big cross section of Asian humanity. The inauguration of the Institute of Sanskrit Research at Mithila and another at Nalanda for Pali learning are bound to attract tourists of a rare type who cannot be secured by modern tourist agencies. Moreover, it will prove a vital link for Asian unity to come.

★ ★

Speaking of the glories of Sanskrit literature at the inauguration ceremony, President Rajendra Prasad said: "It is an invaluable treasure house not only for India but also for the world. Its great age, extensive richness of content, its beauty and sweetness are such as to make it not only shed light on the whole culture of humanity, but also fill the heart of man with beauty, pleasure and joy and give him a glimpse of the world of ideals for the liberation of humanity." Though high sounding, the President has not made any exaggerated claim for Sanskrit literature. For, has it not influenced and left its lasting impress on distant Ireland and Scandinavia in the West, and China and Indonesia in the East? Moreover, it is one of the main springs of culture in Japan, Tibet, Bali, Java, Sumatra and Cambodia. Many of the rising nations of Asia today claim the heritage of Sanskrit and Prakrit culture. At a time when India herself is badly torn by the battle of languages and controversies over the linguistic provinces it is heartening to remember that the Sanskrit language brought about one world of culture in old times. We have to discover it again as a solvent for the fissiparous tendencies vitiating our national life today.

★ ★

No better place than Mithila will serve as an ideal centre for Sanskrit revival. It is associated with Rajarishi Janaka, father of Sita of Ramayan fame. It is the land of Yagnavalka and the home of Mandan Mishra and a host of luminaries who had adorned the firmament of Indian culture and scholarship. In ancient times, Bihar's fame as a seat of learning ran far and wide, and it was so high that no scholar could expect to have all India recognition without getting the approval of the Pandits of Mithila and Pataliputra. Grammarians like Panini and Vyadi, scholars like Patanjali, astronomers and mathematicians like Varaha Mihir and lexicographers like Amar Simha are said to have visited Pataliputra and submitted their masterpieces for the approval of the Pandits of Bihar. Pali texts of Buddhist Jatakas show that Prakrit literary movement had reached a high stage, and the contribution of Bihar to Pali literature must have been no mean one. The two institutes will have unique opportunity to grow to their full stature in ideal historic background. There are valuable works lying uncared for with private parties who have little idea of their value or importance. Bihar being on the borders of Nepal and also in the neighbourhood of Tibet and Burma, it is easy for scholars to acquire works dealing with religion and philosophy which are lying in the Buddhist Viharas of these countries It is upto the scholars and savants working in the institute to bring back the glory of Mithila and Nalanda, which loomed large in medieaval Indian history.

★ ★

A similar movement for reviving the glory of Sangam Tamil is going on in South India. Some months back, a conference was held in Ceylon in which Tamil scholars from both countries participated and evolved a plan for research work in Tamil. There are many dark spots in world history which have to be illuminated by researchers in language. The Mohanjadaro civilisation of the Indus Valley is said to be Dravidian in its main characteristics. Similarly, the civilisation of the Incas in South America is reported to have strong affinity and linguistic ties with Dravidian culture. Shrimati Mrinalini Sarabhai, who had been on a dance tour to South America, was presented with two pieces of Inca sculptures by admiring fans as a momento of her visit.

One of the miniatures modelled in clay has characteristic resemblance to the clay models excavated at Mohenjadaro. Another has a touch of later Dravidian sculpture. Research scholars in South America opine that there is some linguistc affinity, and other links too, between the Incas and the ancient Dravidian civilisation.

They work on the theory that a race of Dravidians, probably of nomadic habits, had wandered and permanently settled in South America and moulded the Inca civilisation. Though geography and oceonology militate against this theory, language research institutes of the type of Mithila, Nalanda and Tamil Nad can make a joint endeavour in unravelling the Indo-Inca cultural mystery.

★ ★

LAWYERS and litigants all over the country should welcome the move for a unified Bar for the Union of India. Although we have won our independence, the one legacy of Britain which this country has cherished most is the dispensatio of justice in law courts; and lawyers contribute as much in expounding the law and the administration of justice as even the greatest judges.

Prior to the introduction of the British system of justice, the Mahomedan law was prevalent. But then this was found unsuitable to the British sense of justice, and the Mahomedan law was replaced by the British system with necessary modifications suited to the needs of the time.

During British rule law courts were established in different parts. but the law was not uniform. Lawyers also were of different strata, prominence being always given to barristers from London, so much so that students after completing their legal studies in this country went to England to give a finishing touch to their law courses

★ ★

However, in law, Indians proved equal to any other nation, and the glamour of the Barrister-at-Law began to fade with the rising tide of nationalism. But the barristers had set up a vogue which became a rule, whereby lawyers practising in high courts were divided into advocates practising on the original side and those practising on the appellate side.

Each high court has different rules and students completing their law courses are enrolled by the respective high courts

Traditions in provinces are different, but lawyers enrolled by one high court can appear in other high couts with the permission of the Chief Justices of those courts. In case such a permission is not given, the particular lawyer wishing to appear in a court other than the High Court where he has been enrolled has to first get himself enrolled before he can appear

An instance in point was that of Mr. D N Pritt, K. C., who came to India from England, primarily to defend certain Hyderabad Communist accused in the Supreme Court of India These accused had been sentenced to death by the Hyderabad Court, and Mr. Pritt had been specially briefed on their behalf so that their lives might be saved.

Mr Pritt, who is also a noted Communist, got himself enrolled in the Supreme Court and appeared for brother Communists In the meantime, a well-known capitalist, who was sentenced in a criminal case in Bombay City, had an appeal pending in the High Court. Mr. Pritt, who was engaged by the capitalist, to plead on his behalf before a division bench of the High Court, sought permission to appear before their Lordships without being enrolled as a member of the Bombay Bar, but this was refused. Consequently, Mr. Pritt got himself enrolled and argued the appeal.

★ ★

This instance alone will show the need for a unified Bar in this country. A unified Bar will mean a unified country. The framers of the Constitution of India had foreseen the need for such unification, and they have laid down in the Constitution the need for a uniform administration of law as a means to such unification.

Although all citizens are equal in the eye of the Constitution, certain laws regarding the different communities differ. Hence the Constitution has aimed at the uniformity of the law in its administration. How long it will take to achieve this unity, time alone can tell considering the various stratas of the society and the various communities of which the nation is composed. But whatever the conditions may be at present in the political, economical and social fields, A unified Bar for the whole of India will go a long way towards the unification of the country.

For every reform, there will be opposition, be it large or small The unification of the Bar is no exception to this rule. When the pecuniary jurisdiction of Bombay City Civil Court was raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000, an attempt was made to question the validity of the State Government's power to raise the jurisdiction. Able lawyers argued the matter, but it was apparent that the raising of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the City Civil Court had hit the advocates practising in the High Court.

This is only an instance of how anxious a section of lawyers is keen on preserving the status quo Attempts had been made for a long time for the abolition of the distinction between the advocates practising on the original side and the advocates practising on the appellate side But this is also being overcome. Now the provincial barriers have to be removed

★ ★

The move for a unified Bar is of recent growth. Even with the establishment of the Federal Court, the move was not much en evidence, but with the attainment of independence and the establishment of the Supreme Court, the idea of a unified Bar has gained momentum. Lawyers from all over the country have met and expressed their views, end even High Court judges have supported this move.

Litigants also will welcome this move, as it means good saving for them. A litigant from one province resorting to a court in another province generally keeps a counsel of his own province for advice If lawyers from one province can easily appear in other provincial courts, without having to get themselves enrolled in the latter High Courts, much money can be saved by them also

After all there is not going to be an "invasion" of lawyers from one province on another. The appearance of lawyers of repute from one province in other provincial courts will only strengthen the traditions of courts in general, and add to the prestige and dignity of the legal profession. And above all, it will tend to remove narrow provincialism and make India a unified and strong nation.

25 YEARS OF ENGLAND-INDIA FLIGHT

JANUARY 8 is a memorable day in the history of civil aviation. On that day 25 years ago—in 1927, to be exact—the first passenger and mail aircraft arrived in Delhi from the U.K., laying the foundation of what has since become the England-India-Australia route.

The aircraft which operated that flight was an Imperial Airways' de Havilland 66 "Hercules" type biplane, powered by three Bristol Jupiter engines of 450 h.p. each. With accommodation for 14 passengers and three crew the plane flew at approximately 100 miles per hour. It took 12 days to complete the London-Delhi flight and two days later was re-named "City of Delhi".

The route was officially inaugurated by an Imperial Airways' flight which left Croydon Airport, London, on 27th December 1926. This was a special flight and the passengers included Sir Samuel Hoare at that time Secretary of State for Air, and Lady Hoare.

The regular service to India, however, did not materialize until 1929 owing to difficulties over flying rights through Persia. After a temporary agreement had been reached, the first England-India service left Croydon on 30th March 1929.

In June 1933 Indian Trans-Continental Airways was formed. The equipment used by this company was furnished by Imperial Airways. From then onwards events marched rapidly. In July of that year the London-Karachi service was extended via Jodhpur, Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad to Calcutta and by October a weekly service was operating between Rangoon and London. Singapore became the eastern terminus only 11 weeks later.

To Australia

With the formation of Qantas Empire Airways in Australia in 1934 the route was extended from Singapore to Brisbane, thus forging the last link in the longest single air route in the world—12,722 miles from England to Australia—which was flown in 12 days.

Since the end of the war B.O.A.C. has built up a wide network of services linking the six continents of the world. Each week it operates over 150 services along some 40 individual routes. Its sister corporation, British European Airways, is responsible for the operation of air routes in Europe and within Great Britain.

At present the B.O.A.C. services to and through India are flown by 40-seater Argonaut airliners. These four-engined aircraft are fully pressurised and airconditioned. Constellation aircraft operate the Corporation's services between London and Australia. These are 43-seater airliners of an attractive and comfortable design.

On several occasions during its recent series of overseas development flights the Comet has flown from Britain to India in 14 hours. This compares with the average journey of 24 to 26 hours on present schedules.

B.O.A.C. will be the first airline in the world to introduce fast pure jet airliners. The Corporation has also ordered a fleet of Bristol 175 prop-jet aircraft for delivery in some 3 to 4 years' time. These planes will be bigger than the Comet although not so fast and will provide accommodation for 90 or more tourist class passengers.

Governor Inaugurates Music Festival

URGES NEED OF A GOOD HALL FOR RECITALS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Music is a branch of the fine art. It is the expression of the very soul of our emotion," observed His Excellency Raja Maharaj Singh here today.

He was inaugurating the Music Festival and silver jubilee celebrations of the S. I. Sangeeth Sabha now merged with Shanmukhananda Fine Arts at the specially erected shamiana at the Don Bosco High School playgrounds, Matunga.

His Excellency said: "Music is a branch of the fine arts but there is no visible representation of music as an art like sculpture or architecture. Music is expression of the inner self of our ambition. I entirely agree with Mr. Kher when he said here on the last occasion that music is not merely intended for pleasure but it has also got a spiritual apect to it. It should elevate the soul of man. The building of a music hall is indeed a worthy and laudable object. Referring to the sum which is yet to be collected for the building 1-3/4 lakhs, he said it was relatively a small sum and every body who is interested in music can contribute to it.

He concluded: "As a mark of my appreciation to the work done by the fine Arts Sangeet Sabha, I give a small donation of Rs. 200, and I would like this sum to be expended in such a manner, for some aspect of Indian music as the organisers may find suitable."

MUSIC FESTIVAL

Earlier, Mr. A. C. Ramalingam welcoming the Governor said.

"As your excellency is aware, our first music festival was held organised primarily for the purpose of building up a fund to some time last year. It was enable us to put up a structure and a hall. The efforts proved to successful and we were able to build up the nucleus of a fund. Encouraged by the public support we decided to stage another festival this year for the purpose. We are hopeful that this second festival will take us a long way towards the realisation of our hope of having our own building.

Mr. Ramalingam then read out messages from Mr. B. G. Kher Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Justice Chagla, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sri T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliar and Sri K. Srinivasan of "The Hindu".

RAJAJI'S MESSAGE

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in the course of his message said: "It is an excellent thing to build a good music hall where music could be given without the aid of a loudspeaker. If you have any doubt about the possibility of this, please see the Old Rajah's Palace Music Hall in Tanjore. Anyway, it is a worthy attempt to build a music hall by Music for Music."

SEMMANGUDI'S RECITAL

After the inauguration of the Music Festival Raja Sir Maharaj Singh was an interested listener to the music of Semmangudi Srinivasa Iyer. The vocalist sang 'Kirtans' of renowned composers like Thyagaraja and Swati Tirunal. His rendering of Panthuvarali, Thodi, Ritigowla, Kunthalavarali and Kalyani was of a high order. The 'Pallavi' was executed with precision marked with aesthetic grouping of 'swaras.'

Papa Venkatramiah who ably followed him on violin showed rare artistry in the play on guts and it was a treat to hear him.

Palghat Mani showed good form on Mridang and exhibited mastery of strokes suffused with tonal shades. His duet with "Gatam" Kothandarama Iyer was the highlight of the day. Kothandarama Iyer, who is a veteran in Mridang and who has served two generations of musicians, has now taken to "Ghatam" after sixty. Mani-Kothandaram duet is a picture of the torch of music being handed over from generation to generation.

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THAPONIDHI.

Decent Wages For Freed Halis

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay regrets that allegations about the existence of the Hali labour system in certain parts of Surat district should continue to be made by some political parties even after the abolition of the system three years ago, on the recommendation of the Hali Labour Inquiry Committee appointed in 1947.

An instance in point is the recent statement issued by the Secretary of the Chikhli Taluka Kisan Sabha, who has alleged that the Government has not taken steps to abolish the Hali system and has suppressed the report of the Hali Inquiry Committee

The allegation that the report of this committee was suppressed by the Government is mala fide, inasmuch as the report was placed before the members of the State Legislative Assembly in 1950. All the recommendations made by the committee were made known to the House in reply to a question put in the Assembly by Shri Lallubhai Makanji Patel, M.L.A., from Surat District. The report was thus made public and anybody who cared to have a copy of it, could have done so.

U.S. Dollar Aid To Spain

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (PTI-Reuter): United States Mutual Security officials are working on a new multi-million dollar aid programme for Spain for presentation to Congress early this year.

Congress last year authorised 100,000,000 dollars for military, economic and technical aid to Spain for the fiscal year ending next July, in addition to a 62,500,000 dollar credit from the Export-Import Bank.

Almost 50,000,000 dollars had already been made available to Spain from the Bank credit but so far no aid had been extended under the 100,000,000 dollar programme.

The Hyderabad Government have appointed a fifteen-man committee to inquire into and advise it on, fixing minimum wages in respect of the employment in rice mills in the state.

POONA BOATING CLUB

Award In Civil Suit

POONA, Jau. 5: The Royal Connaught Boat Club, one of the oldest boating institutions here, devoted to rowing and sailing is not to be closed.

A civil suit filed in the court of the second joint sub-judge here by two of its European members, now away from India, for winding up the affairs of the Club and distributing its surplus assets among its permanent members has been lost. The Club was founded in 1868 and its members were predominantly Europeans.

A special general meeting of the members of the Club held in 1947 authorised the managing committee to take steps to dissolve the Club on the ground that it was faced with financial difficulty and also on the ground of changing political situation in India.

The suit was contested on behalf of a few Indian members of the Club who concluded that the plaintiffs had not authority to seek a dissolution of the Club on behalf of the permanent members and that the general meeting was not properly convened. It was also argued that the Club had no financial difficulty nor was it true that interest in the sport was declining.

NO COERCION

The judge held that the Constitution of the Club did not contain any provision for winding its affairs and, therefore, the majority of the members could not coerce the minority. The ground of the financial difficulty was also not proved. The court saw no reason why in a fast growing city like Poona, which has a university and army centre, a club of that type should not flourish.

World Court's Verdicts

MR. B.N. RAU'S VIEW

BOMBAY, Saturday

Mr Benegal Narsing Rau, Judge of the International Court of Justice at The Hague told reporters here today that the U. N. Security Council could launch action against the individual nations, which flouted the verdict of the Court.

The Security Council, Mr. Rau said, was the executive of the U. N. There were five cases pending before the 15-member International Court now, including the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute. The international cases, he added, were very complicated.

He will be proceeding to Madras tomorrow and will be back in New Delhi in a few days. He will leave for Europe on February 5, next.

West German Law Vetoed

BERLIN, Jan. 5 (PTI-Reuter).—The three Western Commandants in Berlin have for the first time vetoed a West German law.

The reason given was that the proposal threatened the four power character of the city.

The law would have incorporated railways in West Berlin in the Federal System of the West German Republic.

But West Berlin is not officially part of the Republic and a British spokesman said the Western Allies did not wish to allow any official merger between the two territories.

Tandon Not Running For Presidentship

WARDHA, Jan. 5 (H.S.)

Babu Purushottamdas Tandon, former President of the Congress, who was here for a couple of days to attend a meeting of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, in an interview to pressmen, repudiated the reports that he was contesting for the Presidentship of Indian Union.

Mr. Tandon also added that the present Congress had become inactive and ineffective because of the lack of men of honesty and integrity.

ADJUSTMENT OF POWER CUT OVER LONG PERIOD

No General Permission Given By Government

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A REPORT has appeared in a section of the Press that the Government of Bombay has permitted industrial consumers of electricity to adjust the electricity cut over a period of months and that it is not necessary for them to effect the reduction in consumption on a monthly basis. All concerned are advised that no such general permission has been given by the Government to any class of consumers and that the unused ration of electricity during any month is not allowed to be carried forward to a subsequent month unless specifically permitted by the Government. Small excesses over the monthly ration are, however, allowed to be adjusted against the next month's quota provided such excesses are within 10 per cent of the ration in the case of large consumers with a ration of 1,000 units and above, and 20 per cent in case of smaller consumers.

RESTORATION OF CUT

As regards refixing of the ration, the new holiday staggering scheme applies only to textile mills and also to those large industrial consumers, having a monthly consumption of 5,000 units or over, who have been subject to the scheme of shut-down day staggering. For the non-textile consumers, the option now given is either to apply the 33-1/3 per cent cut to the best of their consumption in the period April-August 1951 OR to apply a cut of 23 per cent to the monthly average of their consumption, during the six months April to September 1951 and on that basis to recalculate their quota for the full period of nine months from October 1951 to June 1952. Under the latter option, the balance of the quota for nine months after deducting the actual consumption during October, November and December 1951 will be available to them in the six months January to June 1952. Such non-textile consumers are requested to intimate their option to the Supply Company and in case they choose to adopt the second method, to have their quota recalculated, in consultation with the Supply Company, they will, in either case, be required to observe Thursday as the weekly shut-down day during the period January to June 1952. In case of doubt, a reference may be made to the Tatas or to the Supply Company or to the Public Works Department Secretariat.

Airconditioning Of Greater Bombay Cinemas

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The air-conditioned cinemas in Greater Bombay have now been allowed by the Government of Bombay to consume 50 per cent of their average winter month power consumption for air conditioning with immediate effect

The Government had banned air-conditioning in local cinemas from November 1 as a step towards saving power.

REVISED EDITION OF S. S. C.—WHAT NEXT?

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Vocational Guidance Bureau of the Government of Bombay has just brought out a revised edition of "S.S.C —What Next?" which was first published in March last. The booklet contains particulars of some University and non-University courses of training available in the State of Bombay.

The new edition contains many new features such as estimates of the average starting salaries after securing the various degrees and diplomas and also of the supply and demand position. It also gives information regarding the sources of scholarships and loans for educational purposes and a list of books on "choosing a career."

The booklet which is priced at annas six, is obtainable from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Bombay 4.

Surrendering Of Arms

HYDERABAD REDS' REPLY

HYDERABAD, Jan. 5 (PTI):—The Communist Party in the state did not possess any arms and ammunition and if individual Communists owned any, they would surrender them on Government agreeing not to arrest them, Mr. Maqdoom Mohiuddin, Communist leader, said here today.

Mr. Mohiuddin was commenting on the state Chief Minister Mr. M. K. Vellodi's statement that the Government would consider lifting of the ban on the party if Communists surrendered their arms.

"Now, that the party has withdrawn its armed struggle in Telengana," Mr. Mohiuddin said state Government must declare a general amnesty to all Communist prisoners, and withdraw all warrants pending against underground Communists.

He said the party had decided against violent struggle and in turn the Government should lift the ban on the party and the state Andhra Maha Sabha so that they could function legally and work constitutionally.

Mr. Mohiuddin referred to the success of their candidates in the general election in the state and said that it spoke of the sympathy and support of the masses for the party's policy in general and agrarian programme in particular.

NON-SELF GOVERNING BODIES

British Opposition Overruled

PARIS, Jan. 5 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Trusteeship Committee yesterday overruled British, French, Dutch and Belgian opposition to pass a resolution urging greater participation of local inhabitants in the trusteeship system.

By 33 votes to four, with four abstentions, the Committee approved a joint resolution moved by India, Egypt, Ecuador—which asked the Trusteeship Council to study and report to the next General Assembly on the possibility of such association.

The resolution commended to the Council the example of other United Nations bodies which already admitted non-self-governing and trust territories as associate members.

The United States, Norway and Denmark were among those who voted for the resolution. Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Dominican Republic abstained.

Sir Alan Burns, of Britain, said he opposed the resolution because it was "little more than an attempt to modify the terms of the trusteeship agreements under which the territories were administered under the United Nations charter"

Mr. A. D. Mani of India replied that the trusteeship system was an innovation initially and now a new method should be debarred

President's Message To William Tubman

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5, (PTI): The President has sent the following message to His Excellency William V S Tubman on the occasion of the latter's assumption of office of the President of the Republic of Liberia:

"On the occasion of the assumption of the charge of the office of the President of the Republic of Liberia, may I, on behalf of the Government and people of India, and on my own behalf convey to your excellency and to your people our best wishes for the peace and prosperity of Liberia."

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Posh Shud 10, 2008
Muslim: Rabi-ul Akher 8, 1371
Parsi: Amardad 6, 1321.
Sunrise 7-13 a.m.,
Sunset 6-16 p.m.
Hightide 6-20, 20-42.
Lowtide 0-26, 13-28.

Today's Engagements

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENT'S ASSN.: Public meeting to consider arrangements for the presentation of an address to Mr. R. A. Podar, on his appointment as Sheriff, Seth Anandilal Podar H. School, 9 a.m.

HINDU HIGH SCHOOL, TRIPLICANE, MADRAS: Old boys meeting to consider appeal issued by the School's Centenary Celebration Committee, South Indian Edn. Socy's. High School, Matunga, 9-30 a.m.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHUVAN: Opening of "Somnath Exhibition," at Bhuvan's premises by Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, 5 p.m.

VICTORIA GARDENS: Indian music programme from 5 to 7 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING: Under the auspices of the Joint Front of the Communist Party a public meeting will be held at Kamgar Maidan at 5 p.m. Com. Dange and others will speak on the "Election Results in Bombay".

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service of Sri Trivikram on: "Missing the Point". Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

MATUNGA MUSIC FESTIVAL: Recital by Madura Mani accompanied by Mayavaram Govinda Raja Pillai (Violin) and Palni Subramania Pillai (Mridangam) at 6 p.m.

Six Lakhs Gold Haul

FIND FROM PASSENGER AT V. T.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

One of the biggest hauls of contraband gold was made by the Central Excise and Prohibition Police when they seized 5760 tolas of the precious metal valued at over six lakhs of rupees from a passenger, who arrived from Malabar at Victoria Terminus this afternoon.

Acting under the direction of Mr. A.S. Kyte, Collecto rof Central Excise Bombay some officers made a snap search of the passenger on the platform at which the train bringing him had arrived The gold was found in the form of 242 bars stitched into a specially made garment which he carried in his kit..

The passenger accompanied by his son. He was detained by the police, as the gold bars bore foreign stamp on them, and were presumably smuggled through port in Madras State.

Congress Workers Thanked

BOMBAY, Saturday: Indulal Shah, Secretary, Suburban District Congress thanks all workers and volunteers of the District for the splendid work they had carried out on election day which went a long way in bringing success to Congress Candidate

Mr. Devjiatansey, President Mandvi District Congress Committee has issued the following statement:—I am grateful to the residents of Mandvi District for their unequivocal support to the Congress Candidates at the elections. The victory that Congress has secured is an adequate testimony to the love and loyalty people have for Congress. From the results so far, I am sure, Congress will win the Parliamentary Seat with an overwhelming majority. Indeed the voters deserve all congratul..tions for the wonderful way they rallied round the Congress.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

7-45 a.m. Babubhai Parmar, L. G. songs. 8-15 Anjanibai Lolekar, Khayal. 11-45 C. R. Vyas, 12-15 p.m. For Women. 1-10 Abdul Karim, Tabla. 1-45 Sunday Afternoon Prom. 5-30 Anjanibai Lolekar, Khayal. 6-10 Abdul Karim, Tabla. 6-30 Latafat Husian, Khayal. 7 Babubhai Parmar, L. G. song. 7-20 Air Trio 7-30 C. R. Vyas, Tilakkamod. 8-30 V. D. Ghate, Kerada. 8-45 Babubhai Parmar, L. G. songs. 9-15 Karnatik Music. 9-45 We Present, 9-55 Musical Interlude, 10 Connoisseurs' Choice.

VARIATIONS: 8 a.m. Abdul Karim, Tabla. 8-45 J. S. Kamat, L. M. songs. 11 Apki Pasand, 12-15 p.m. V. D, Ghate, Khayal. 1 J. S. Kamat, L. M. song. 1-30 Sailesh Mukherji, L. H. songs. 1-50 Latafat Husain, Khayal. 5-30 For Children. 6 Bhavgeet 8-15 J. S. Kamat, L. M. songs. 8-30 Talk in Hindi, 8-45 Sahadev Parab and Party, Marathi Devotiona songs. 9 Sailesh Mukherji, L. H. songs. 9-30 Radio Trailer, Marathi.. 9-45 Drama Festival. 7.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 m.—326.1 m.—8-15 a.m. Mirabai Badkar. Viambit. 6 p.m. Taslimkhan Raza H. Hussain, Geet 6-20 Sukharajsinh Zala, Uma Shanker Joshi na Geeto. 6-35 Anera Rah (Ahmedabad only). 8 Mirabai Badkar, Khayal 8-30 Aapni Pasandgi (Baroda only). 8-30 Bharatiya Sangeet, Relayed from Delhi, (Ahmedabad only). 9-30 Mirabai Badkar, Vilambit and Drut.

B.B.C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 5 p.m. English Magazine. 5-30 Calling All Forces. 6-45 Cafe Colette. 7-45 Concerto. 8-45 Compton Mackenzie. 9 Ray's A Laugh. 10-15 An Epiphany Service. 11 In Town Tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE: 6-45 p.m. London Calling Asia. 7-45 Bachchon Ke Lie. 8-15 Radio Se Angrezi. 8-25 In Se Miliye. 8-35 Ap Ke Jawab Men.

"If I Were Not What I Am"

The Hon'ble Justice N. H. Bhagwati will broadcast a talk in English on "If I were Not What I Am" at 9-45 p.m. on January 7 from All India Radio, Bombay.

The programme can be heard on 244 and 61.98 metres.

INDIAN DELEGATION TO C'WEALTH TALKS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. R. G. Kamath, Joint Secretary Ministry of Finance, Mr. K. L. Rathee, Under Secretary Ministry of Finance, Mr. Narayan Prasad, Economic Adviser to the Reserve Bank of India and Mr. K. Jha, Chief Controller for Imports and Exports members of the delegation to the Commonwealth Finance Conference to be held in London left by air today to attend the conference.

Mr. N. Raghavan Pillay, Secretary to the Indian Cabinet also left Bombay by the same plane to attend the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference on January 15

The Commonwealth Finance Conference, it is understood, will discuss the factful position of dollar and gold reserves of the sterling area as a whole.

Asked whether India would have to trim its dollar requirements Mr. Kamath, leader of the delegation said "there is no room for cutting down our dollar requirements 70 per cent of which are food and cotton."

Verification Of S.S.C.E. Marks

BOMBAY, Saturday: The last date for the receipt of applications for verification of the marks obtained at the SSC Examination of October, 1951 is Saturday, February 16, 1952. The applications received after that date will be summarily rejected.

Applications for verifications must be sent to the Secretary, SSC Examination Board, Poona 1, through the head of the school concerned, together with the requisite fee of Rs. 10 for each subject in which verification is desired.

WONDER DRUGS FOR MAN AND ANIMALS

(Continued from Page 3)

ing, Nobel prize-winning English scientist, who in 1928 ushered in the era of antibiotics with his discovery of penicillin. Fleming's discovery was accidental.

A stray mold one day floated into a dish containing a laboratory culture of bacteria. This mold, Fleming noted with profound interest, had produced some substance which eliminated bacteria surrounding it.

More than two decades passed before this discovery tangibly benefited humanity. For it was not until 1941 that penicillin was first therapeutically proved and the drug was not generally available before 1943.

Fights 50 Diseases

Unlike the accidental and sporadic research history behind penicillin, terramycin's was a matter of concentrated and organized planning. It involved gathering and systematically testing 100,000 soil samples from locations all over the world including the shores of the Ganges, the lofty Alps and the banks of the Amazon. An important milestone was passed in the history of medicine when finally terramycin's discovery was announced in January of 1950 by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. of Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A., 103-year old chemical firm which is the world's largest source of antibiotic drugs.

Disease after disease succumbed to this "wonder drug" in carefully conducted clinical tests at world medical centres Today, it is known to be effective against more than fifty major infectious maladies—and the list is still growing!

Among them are pneumonia, urinary tract infections, trachoma, typhus, yaws, pinworm and venereal diseases. Amoebic and bacillary dysentery, maladies which have ravaged parts of India through the ages, were also found susceptible.

And when cholera, a disease which has spread to far-removed lands since its presumed first occurrence in India, broke out in dangerous epidemic form in West Bengal last year, a shipment of terramycin was sped to fight it.

Pigs And Poultry

But recently it was discovered that therapeutic effects are not the only important ones that antibiotics have. Pfizer scientists, experimenting on chickens, turkeys and pigs, noted an amazing thing: by giving the farm animals feed containing minutes supplements of terramycin and certain other antibiotics, they could speed the growth of poultry and pigs and produce healthier animals at lower cost.

Reporting on a series of recently conducted experiments, Kane stated that both terramycin and diamine penicillin (a new form of penicillin developed by Pfizer scientists), added in seemingly insignificent concentrations of barely a few grams per ton of feed, appreciably stimulated rate of growth, reduced mortality and sizably lowered production costs by cutting down the feeding period.

Similar results were obtained by giving pigs terramycin-reinforced feeds, enabling farmers to market more hogs sooner at less cost.

A new development which received attention by the international press when its development was announced last November is Terralac, an artificial sow's milk. Because it contains terramycin, the milk has produced results which had been hitherto impossible to achieve. It enables pig farmers to remove piglets from their mother 48 hours after birth and wean them on Terralac. As "Farm Journal", leading American agricultural publication, succicinctly puts it:

"Here's what's good about the new system: Cuts down pig losses—no danger of crushing or getting disease from sow after pigs are taken away. Pigs gain faster. Sows can be rebred, at 3, 10, or 17 days, permitting three litters per year, or fattening the sows for market. Sows can be picked for large litters, not milking ability. Eliminates the 'not enough teats' problems."

And, as 'Life', a leading American picture magazine points out, these facts could mean a 25 per cent increase in United States pork production. And, experts believe, equally significant increases could be attained elsewhere.

Although antibiotic feeds have only recently become available, their names are already common bywords among animal growers in the United States.

They may turn out to be even more important elsewhere. In India, where many "deficiency" diseases arise from a low protein diet, an increased supply of meat could be of immense benefit.

In Plants

Also, on the basis of another assertion by Kane, it seems antibiotics may soon play yet another role. He declared:

"Some of the important plant diseases which now limit the production of your important agricultural products might eventually be controlled by means of antibiotics shown to be active against the corresponding pathogens."

It is against this whole background that Kane referred to "the obvious importance of antibiotics in relation to the future of your nation." For "wonder drugs" like terramycin, with their double-barreled attack on enemies of human well-being, constitute a resource which could very well lead to decisions bringing "practical help" indeed, and on a vast scale, to a rapidly growing world power.

Isolated Showers In Tamilnad

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 5 (PTI): Following is the All India weather summary for Saturday:

Weather has been dry over the country except for isolated light showers in south Tamilnad: Pamban reported 1/4 inches of rain.

Night temperatures were 5.8 degrees F above normal in Gangetic West Bengal (Chota Nagpur and the adjoining parts), Bihar, and over the belt extending from North Deccan and South-West Madhya Pradesh to Malabar and South Kanara, Mysore and North Tamilnad

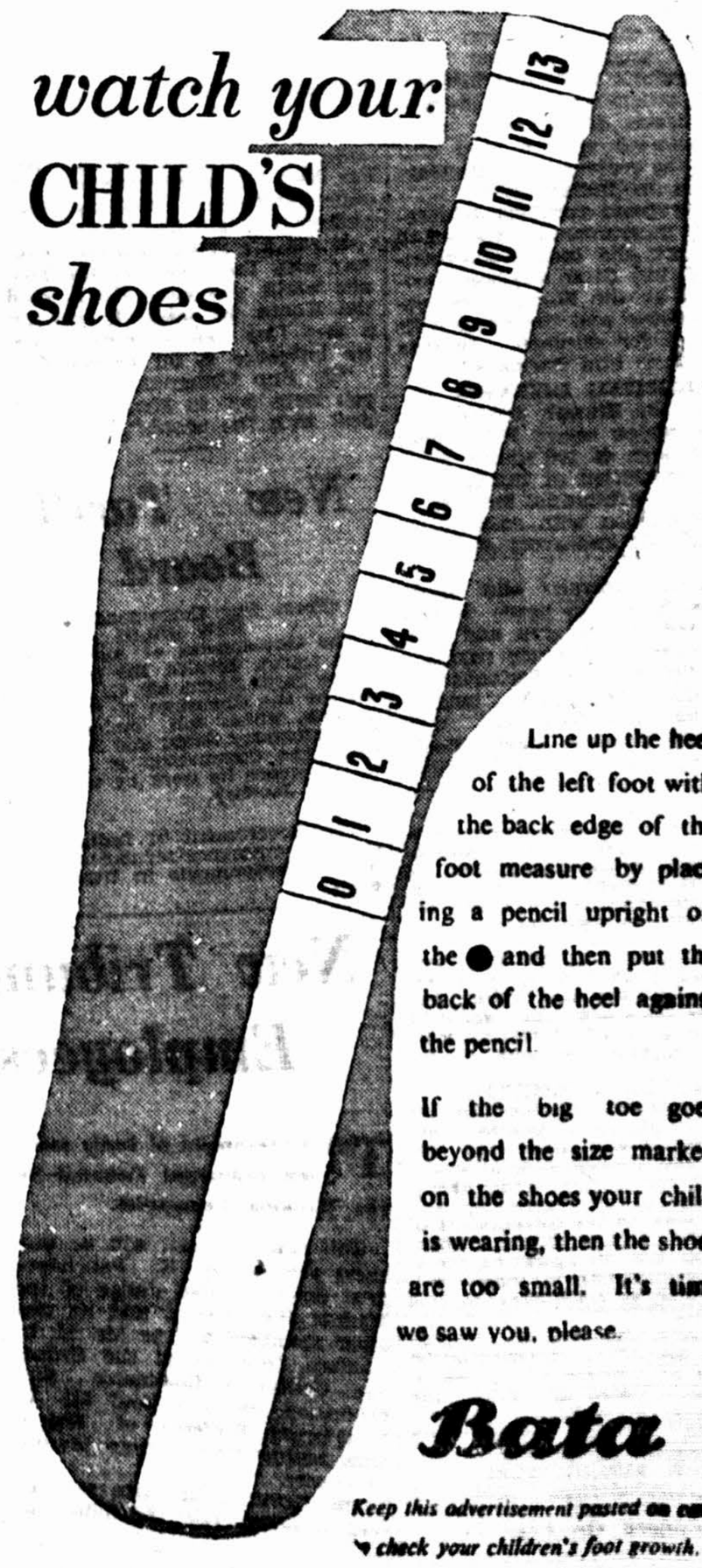
Following observations recorded at 8-30 hrs. IST.:

Ahmedabad	84	52	0	0	0
BOMBAY	93	69	0	0	—0.1
Calcutta	83	60	0	0	—0.1
Delhi	69	40	0	0	—0.1
Poona	89	59	0	0	0
Rajkot	80	47	0	0	0
Sholapur	89	65	0	0	—0.1
Simla	45	35	0	1.3	+1.1
Surat	95	58	0	0	0

Quake Shock In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5 (PTI): An earthquake tremor of slight intensity was felt in New Delhi at 12-5 p.m. today.

According to the meteorological office here the epicentre of the quake was within about five miles of the meteorological observatory.



Line up the heel of the left foot with the back edge of the foot measure by placing a pencil upright on the ● and then put the back of the heel against the pencil

If the big toe goes beyond the size marked on the shoes your child is wearing, then the shoes are too small. It's time we saw you, please.

Bata

Keep this advertisement pasted on card & check your children's foot growth.

INDO-U.S. DOLLAR AID AGREEMENT

Development Plans To Be Speeded Up

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5 (PTI).

INDIA and the United States of America today signed an Agreement here under which the U.S.A. will provide financial assistance to India to speed under development projects. Under the Agreement the U.S.A. will contribute an amount of 50 million dollars (about Rs. 25 crores) which will be allocated by June 30 and deposited in a fund called the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Fund.

The Agreement was signed on behalf of India by Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and on behalf of the U.S.A. by the Ambassador Mr. Chester Bowles.

FOOD PRODUCTION

It is estimated that the total amount available for India's development programme before June 30 will be in excess of 100 million dollars, or Rs. 50 crores, as the Government of India have also agreed to contribute in rupees for the projects to be financed out of the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Fund.

The use of the fund will largely be concentrated on projects which are aimed primarily at raising the efficiency of agriculture and increasing the country's food production, so as to reduce its dependence on imported food.

Of the projects to be financed out of the fund, one of major importance tentatively agreed between the two Government's is a community development programme.

It envisages the setting up of about 50 rural-urban development areas in different parts of the country, each area consisting of about 200,000 people in about 300 villages.

Many of these areas may be selected around the new river valley projects while the location of some others will be around the new tubewell development projects financed by the fund and also by the central and state Governments in India.

The proposed rural-urban development programme is expected to draw upon the combined experience of the Uttar Pradesh Government at the Etawah development scheme and the newly-built townships for displaced persons at Nilokheri and Faridabad.

FIGHTING DISEASES

Under the Etawah development scheme, which covers 102 villages with an area of 100 square miles and a population of 79,000, there has been a substantial increase in food production with co-operative and planned endeavour in three years.

Malaria, rinderpest and other diseases have also been largely eliminated in the area and an improvement in literacy recorded.

In Nilokheri and Faridabad in less than three years modern townships have been built with upto date housing, good schools, improved public health facilities and wide scope for industrial activity.

Many of India's development projects will be financed by means of loans made by the Government of India out of grants from the fund, and as repayments are made, the money will be used for new projects.

A Government of India's Press communique, announcing the agreement, said it was also hoped that in future years new funds would be forthcoming in an increasing measure to expand the work of the fund.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

The Agreement provides for the creation of an Indian Central Committee which will determine the policies and provide general supervision of the projects undertaken.

Members of the Committee will be appointed by the Government of India. Mr. Clifford Wilson, Director of the U.S. Technical Co-operation Administration in India, will be available as consultant to this Committee.

The committee will be responsible for developing, in consultation with the appropriate authorities in the various states in India, the programmes of economic development and technical co-operation covered by the agreement.

HOW ADMINISTERED

The Indo-American fund, in which the American contribution

(Continued On Page 17)

INTERNATIONALLY IMMATURE'

Hoffman On 'Price Of Wheat To India'

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4, (PTI-Reuter): Mr Paul Hoffman, a former Marshall Aid administrator, pleaded today for greater understanding by the United States of the peoples of India, South-East Asia and the Middle-East.

Mr Hoffman now Director of the Ford Foundation, was addressing a luncheon of the "Automobile Old-Timers' Association" of San Francisco.

Mr. Hoffman said many people of influence in the United States were internationally immature.

He cited the case of American politicians who "would like to make Indian school-children salute the United States flag each day as the price of wheat to India."

"You have got to approach the problems of other people with some humility", Mr. Hoffman declared "for instance I do not think our culture is suitable for Afghanistan. They have got a suitable one of their own."

He said that in order to overpower the Communists in the Far East it was necessary to understand the religions and philosophies of the people.

If you are going to make headway with the people of the Islamic world, you have got to read the Koran, he said, "It was got a very fine code of ethics and its influence is all persuasive.

"To stop Communism in Asia you have got to know how to deal with the people".

New Tariff Board

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

The Government of India have, it is learnt, decided the personnel of the Tariff Board. Mr. G. L. Mehta will be the Chairman of the Commission, which will include Mr. Narayanswamy Naidu and Dr. Adarkar. The Commission is expected to commence its work by the third week of January.

The Government of India is issuing an ordinance regulating rents in the Cantonments in Uttar Pradesh.

SURVIVORS OF FILM SHIP

The 'Nellie Bywater', film ship of "The Elusive Pimpernel" set out from Falmouth for another film-making and trading expedition in the West Indies. Five days later it sank in one of the worst gales. Safe ashore and bound for hospital are three survivors of the 'Nellie Bywater,' which sank yesterday in the year's worst gale off Bolt Head. Pipe smoking Conrad Goddard, 21, manages a smile. On his right Norman Davies, 25, fingers an unlit cigarette, and Davis Wheeler, 17, huddles in a blanket.

NO REJECTION OF WORLD BANK OFFER

Persian Oil Commission Boss's Clarification

TEHERAN, Jan. 5 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Chairman of the Persian Oil Commission, Allahyam Saleh, said last night that Persian Prime Minister Dr. Mussadiq's reply to the World Bank's proposals for reviving Persia's oil industry was not intended as a rejection. He thought there was no reason why negotiations should not continue.

Allahyam Salch, who spent two hours conferring with Dr. Mussadiq yesterday, arrived here with nine other members of the Oil Commission from Abadan, where they had expected to meet the World Bank two-man mission.

They drove straight to the Prime Minister's house from the station.

Then, with Dr., Mussadiq in the chair, the Commission formally sanctioned the Prime Minister's reply sent to the World Bank mission on Thursday.

Mr. Hector Prudhomme, of the World Bank Mission, said last night he expected he would be leaving for Washington as the Vice-President of the Bank, Mr. Robert L. Oarnew, might want to consult with him before deciding on the next step.

Britain To Accept World Bank Offer?

LONDON, Jan. 5 (PTI-Reuter): Britain is willing to accept the World Bank proposals to solve the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute as a basis for discussion, a Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday.

The Bank has proposed to provide the money for running the Abadan refinery. It further proposed that it would have full authority to run the Iranian oil industry, if agreement between Britain and Iran is not reached and suggested that proceeds from oil sales would be divided into three parts, one for Iran, one for

(Continued on Page 17.)

MOSSADEQ AGREES

TEHERAN, Jan. 5 (PTI-Reuter): The Persian Prime Minister Dr. Mossadeq has agreed that the two-man World Bank mission now in Persia should visit the oil refinery town of Abadan and report their findings to the Bank.

MAO'S ENVOY BOYCOTTS IT

As Burma Invites Chiang's Men

RANGOON, Jan. 5, (PTI): Communist China's Ambassador boycotted Burma's fourth Independence Anniversary celebrations yesterday because Marshall Chiang Kai-Shek's Nationalists had been allowed to take part.

The Ambassador together with his staff and local supporters of Mao Tse-Tung stayed away because the Burmese Government had permitted the Nationalists to hoist their flag and erect a ceremonial arch.

The absence of the Ambassador, Yao Chung Ming, was conspicuous in the foreign diplomatic gallery at an official Independence Day function addressed by Burmese President Bao Shwe Thaike

Travancore Results

Seats: 108
Results declared: 77

Party	Won
Congress	40
UFL	20
Socialists	8
Cochin Party	1
TTNC	1
Republican Praja Party	0
Independents	7

Socialist Elected

Mr. M. Gopalan Nair (Socialist) has been declared elected to the Travancore-Cochin Assembly from Nemom constituency.

Electorate: 48,507; Votes polled: 39,372.

New Tribunal For Bank Employees' Disputes

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

THE Government of India today announced the appointment of a new Industrial Tribunal for the adjudication of disputes in the Banking Companies.

The new Tribunal will be presided over by Mr. S. Panchapagesa Sastri, retired Judge of the Madras High Court, and its two other members will be Mr. M. L. Tannan, formerly of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, and Mr. V. L. D'Souza, Professor of Economics, Maharajah's College, Mysore University.

The Government have also issued an order under the Industrial Disputes Act prohibiting the continuance of strikes in existence in certain banks.

The more important of the 34 issues referred to the Tribunal relate to scales of pay, dearness allowance, house-rent, travelling allowance, bonus, provident fund, gratuity, pension, leave rules, hours of work and overtime, medical aid an expenses, and recognition of the All-India Bank Employees' Association.

CHURCHILL MEETS TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill arrived here today from New York for his talks with President Truman.

Mr. Truman personally greeted Mr. Churchill with a hand-clasp as the Prime Minister alighted from the President's personal plane at Washington airport.

The American Vice-President Mr. Alben Barkley, the entire Cabinet, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Commonwealth Ambassadors and other members of the Washington diplomatic corps were with Mr Truman as he greeted Mr. Churchill.

'PROSPECTS OF PEACE-SOLID'

Churchill On Outlook For 1952

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (UPA): Winston Churchill arrived on Saturday for a historic conference with President Truman and said he hoped to re-establish a "friendly atmosphere" which enabled the Allies to win World War II.

"We hope to get ourselves a little above paper level", Churchill told reporters as he arrived at the Brooklyn Army base aboard a cutter from the Queen Mary.

Churchill stepped ashore tightly bundled in a black overcoat.

Churchill said that the two governments, "British and American must understand each other's piont of view and try to do all they can to help each other in the common cause".

The Prime Minister said he trusted in his talks with Truman "we shall build up again some of that intimacy without which a fair and easy settlement" of common problems could not be realized

Churchill said it was not the purpose of his Cold War talks with Truman "to make all kinds of agreements or exchange of diplomatic documents". He said he had come to the United States "to see again some of the friends and good comrades of wartime days".

Sitting on the platform with Foreign Minister Anthony Eden and speaking into a battery of microphones on the table before him, Churchill said he believed it was of great importance when the new British Government came in that its leaders should get in touch with their American friends and coleagues".

The Prime Minister warned the public should not "expect too much", from the conferences.

Later in the question and answer period Churchill was asked if a three-way conference among Russia, the United States and Britain would aid peace.

He replied: "It all depends on the setting and events leading up to it. It would be satisfactoy if we could settle our differences in an easy and friendly spirit with which we worked in the war.

A reporter asked: "What are the prospects for peac ein 1952?"

Churchill brightened, lifted his chin and replied: "I think prospects for peace are solid in '52".

After the press conference Churchill and 11 of his official party were driven to Floyd Bennet Field where the President's private plane 'Indepedence' was waiting to fly them to Washington.

Linlithgow Dead

LINLITHGOW (Scotland), Jan. 5 (PTI-Reuter).—The Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India from 1936 to 1943, collapsed and died today while out with a shooting party on his estate here. He was aged 64.

Victor Alexander John Hope, second Marquess of Linlithgow, was Viceroy of India just before and during the Second World War and towards the close of the "Quit India" struggle.

Lord Linlithgow's term of office which expired in 1943 was extended three times to become the longest since the British Government formally took over the administration of India in 1858.

CONGRESS BAGS 20 OUT OF 21 SEATS IN BOMBAY

Secures Bare Majority In Hyderabad

VICTORIES IN MADRAS AND MADHYA PRADESH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WITH two more thumping successes, the Congress has now secured 20 out of the 21 seats to the State Assembly from Greater Bombay, results of which have been declared so far. The results have broken all the records of Congress successes in other parts of the country.

The two winning Congress candidates are Mr. B. S. M. Yagnik who was declared elected to the Assembly from the Chira-Bazar Thakurdwar-Fanaswadi constituency today. He polled 17,812 votes as against the 9,336 votes polled by the Socialist candidate, Mr. Y. A. Samant who stood second.

The second Congress victory was scored by Mr. Mohammed Taheer Habib from the Agripada-Madanpura constituency who secured 12,276 votes. The Socialist candidate Mr. Adam Adil who came next received 8,750 votes.

Mr. Adam Adil's objection that the ballot boxes could be tampered with without breaking the seal was not upheld by the Returning Officer, and the suspended counting of votes was proceeded with today.

Counting of votes in the remaining two plural-constituencies of Sewri-Kalachowki-Naigaum-Vadala and Chinchpokli-Lower Parel-Love Grove had not concluded tonight. The counting will be resumed in the morning tomorrow, and the results of the two constituencies are expected to be declared only tomorrow afternoon, according to a press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay.

RE-POLLING

No date has yet been fixed for the fresh polling in the three booths in the Mazagaon-Ghodapdeo, Tank Pakadi-Byculla and Kurla-Bandra State Assembly constituencies as well as in the solitary booth in the suburbs for the House of the People constituency. Re-poll has been necessitated as ballot boxes were tampered with. It is understood that according to the electoral rules seven days' clear notice has to be given by the Government before polling day could be fixed. Such notice, when the day is fixed by the authorities, will be published in the Government Gazette.

RESULTS

The phenomenal success of the Congress in Bombay which has conceded only one seat to the rivals so far has "stumped" all politica pundits and has even exceeded the hopes expressed in

(Continued on Page 17.)

BOMBAY STATE ELECTION RESULTS

Seats:			**315**
Results declared:			**25**
Electorate:			**167,23,381**
Votes polled:			**5,94,510**
Party	**Seats Contested**	**Seats won**	**Total Votes**
Congress	25	24	2,92,163
Socialists	21	1	1,82,766
Peasants and workers	1	0	1,693
K M P Party	3	0	2,025
Communist (Joint Front)	5	0	21,970
R R P	9	0	13,192
Hindu Mahasabha	1	0	1,517
Jan Sangh	1	0	4,731
Independents	19	0	74,079
Others Parties	1	0	292

(Board includes four uncontested Congress returns. Votes polled by independents are of forty candidates.

(Other parties include: Kamgar Kisan Party; Bolshevik Masdoor Party; Krishak Lok Party; Bharat Lok Congress; Rashtriya Nivadnuk Pandal; Kisan Sabha)—P.T.I.

Hyderabad Surprise

CONGRESS GETS BARE MAJORITY

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Jan. 5 (PTI).

Of the fiftythree State Assembly results so far announced in Hyderabad the Congress had won 27, a majority of one over the combined strength of the other political parties.

The position of the other parties is as follows:

Peoples Democratic Front (Communists), 13, Socialists four, Peasants and Workers (pro Communists) three, Seheduled Castes Federation one, and Independents five.

The greatest surprise in today's results was the defeat of septugenarian Mr. Madapathi Hanumantha Rao, Hyderabad Mayor, popularly known as "Andhra Pitamaha" at the hands of the Peoples Democratic Front candidate who polled fifteen thousand votes more than him.

Tirth's Victory

Swami Ramanand Tirth, former President of the Hyderabad State Congress, has been returned to the House of the People from Gulbarga, according to a telephonic message received by the PTI tonight from Tirth's Secretary at Gulbarga.

Official confirmation of this is, however, lacking at present.

Gautam Elected

Mr. Papi Reddy (Peoples Democratic Front) and M. B. Gautam (Congress) have been declared elected to the State Assembly from the Ibrahimpatnam general and reserved constituencies respectively.

HYDERABAD RESULTS

HYDERABAD, Jan. 5 (PTI): Mr. Brahma Reddy and Ramaswamy (both Independents) have been declared elected to the State Assembly for the general and reserved seats respectively from Nagarkurnool constituency.

Constituency — Nagarkurnool; Electorate — 106,724; Total votes polled — 85,835.

General seat: Mr. Brahma

(Continued on Page 17.)

Congress Scores

MADRAS ELECTION RESULTS

MADRAS, Jan. 5 (PTI): The Congress party annexed four seats out of six results announced for the Madras State Assembly tonight, bringing the arty's strength to eleven. The Communist party won the remaining two seats.

The Congress won the two south Canara constituencies with large majorities, while the Communist Party scored a decisive victory in Kanigiri and Rajahmundri constituencies in Andhra.

For the Kanigiri seat which was annexed by the Communist nominee Mr. Yelamanan A. Reddi, there were four other contestants, including the Congress nominee and a K.M.P. candidate, all of whom lost their deposits

Congressman Elected

Mr. T. Ramaswami (Congress) was declared elected to the Madras Assembly from Peddapuram constituency in the East Godavari district.

Mr. T. Ramaswami (Congress)	10,337
Mr. V. D. Venkata Subba Rao (Communist)	8,636
Mr. G. Chandra Rao (Krishikar Lok Party)	7,274
Mr. P. Padmanabhan (Socialist)	4,632
Mr. P. Bayankarachari (KMP)	3,972

The last two candidates forfeited their deposits.

Congress Victory In S. Kanara

Mr. Y. Manjayya Shetty (Congress) was today declared elected

(Continued on Page 17.)

AIR MAIL TO AFGHANISTAN

A regular Air Mail Service betw een India and Afghanistan was inaugurated recently. This pho tograph was taken when the Indian plane carrying the first mail bag from India landed at the Kabul Airport. The mail was for mally received at the Airport by the Afghan Communications Min ister, Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Khan (centre). At his right is se en Wing Commander Rup Chand, India's Ambassador to Afghanist an.

NEHRU LASHES AT OPPONENTS

Says Masses Stand Solid By Congress

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5, (UPI).

PANDIT Jawaharlal Nehru declared here this evening that the polling results declared so far had clearly shown in whom the masses of India had confidence.

He was addressing a Congress election meeting in Connaught Place, the most fashionable shopping centre in India's capital.

With the 70-minute hard-hitting speech by the Congress President this evening the Congress election campaign here was geared to its highest pitch. Pandit Nehru spoke with a good deal of punch and pursuasveness, although most of what he said was a reiteration of his recent election speeches elsewhere.

An audience of 10,000 squatting in the evening cold, cheered Pandit Nehru, when he said that the Congress was the only progressive force capable of taking the country forward.

True, he added, many weaknesses had crept into the Congress, but people should rest assured that he was determined to remove them after the elections.

PARAMOUNT NEED

Pandit Nehru scathingly attacked the parties and persons opposing the Congress, one after the other, and appealed to the audience to vote for the 'organised strength' of the Congress. A stable government, having enough strength to pursue a progressive policy, was the paramount need of the country, he said. And the Congress alone was capable of forming such a government.

Communal organisations, like the Jan Sangh and others, the Congress President went on, represented the separatist tendencies which, if allowed a free hand, could only "Pankanize" the country. So was the case with princes, "now turned patriots", or with the feudalists who were a big hurdle in the way of the country's progress.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY, HE ADDED, DID NOT HAVE THE STRENGTH EVEN TO PUT UP

(Continued on Page 17.)

HE HAS NOT ACCEPTED PAKISTAN!

Frontier Premier On Abdul Ghaffar Khan

KARACHI, Jan. 5, (PTI): Khan Abdul Qayum Khan Chief Minister of North-West Frontier Province, said here today that there could be no question of annulment of the recently-concluded general elections to the Frontier Assembly.

Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, who was addressing a press conference, claimed that the elections were fair and free.

Asked to comment on the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru's recent reference to the continued detention in Pakistan of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Khan Abdul Qayum Khan said Ghaffar Khan's detention was a Central subject and he could not say whether there was any likelihood of his release.

The Frontier Chief Minister, however said he thought the Central Government would be prepared to release Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan as soon as the Government was convinced that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan had accepted Pakistan without mental reservation. Giving his personal opinion he said he was convinced that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan had not yet accepted Pakistan.

ONE BOOTH FOR A FAMILY

GAUHATI, Jan. 5 (PTI): A polling booth at Lungleh in Lushai Hills was practically reserved for one family, when an old village chief, aged one hundred and eigth years, came on horse back to record his vote along with his sixteen sons and eighty-nine grandsons.

Bombay Gives Headache To Ambedkar

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5 (PTI): Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, former Law Minister of Government of India, who is contesting the reserved seat from Bombay North to the House of People, said today that the results of the elections in Bombay City, so far declared, came as a great surprise and shock to the citizens of Bombay.

Dr. Ambedkar said the Congress show in the city was comparatively very poor and claimed the polling was heavily in favour of the Socialists and the Scheduled Castes Federation.

"How the overwhelming support of the public of Bombay could have been belied so grossly is really a matter for enquiry by the Election Commissioner", he said.

SHAN-E-HIND MAY FETCH EVE CHAMPION CUP

Bright Chances For Carpala

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TEN events have been framed for the twelfth winter meeting which is scheduled for decision tomorrow at Mahaluxmi.

Only six horses have accepted for the main attraction, the Eve Champion Cup to be run over ten furlongs. Jointly-owned by Maharani of Gwalior and Mrs. Tirodkar, Shan-E-Hind, conqueror of Balam, appears a safe bet on the terms of the race but Maharaj Pramukh, who is now at his best, will, I fear, fight for honours with the Gwalior candidate.

Carpala, who was unlucky at his last attempt, is in with an excellent chance in the Berar Cup.

The following are the probable runners with their riders and my selections:—

THE GHATKOPAR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Canasta (Kheem Singh) 8-12, Harlem Princess (Pierce) 8-12, Navely (Kasbekar) 8-12, Shamshad (Kassam H.) 8-12, Pure Gold (Chavan S.) 8-12, Sterling Silver (Devaney O.) 8-12, Homely (Shiba) 8-12, Miss Joy (Khade) 8-12, Sweet Caronia (Jagdesh) 8-12.

Canasta — Win
Navely — Next best

* *

THE ITARSI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Happy Lad (Pierce) 9-3, Mrignayani (Ayub Khan) 9-1, Golden Crown (Sethna) 9-1, Greyhound (G. Chavan) 8-13, God's Gift (P. Khade) 8-13, Robert Moori (R. Bhosle) 8-12, Wakeful (Sumer S.) 8-12, Star Money (J. Bhosle) 8-10 Diwana (Shiba) 8-10, Coral (Chavan) 8-9, Gaya (—) 8-7, Waterloo (—) 8-7, Marble Arch (—) 8-7, Galloper (Purtu Singh) 8-7, Black Pearl (Kasbekar) 8-5, Kinder Garden (Narayan S.) 8-4, Tripoli (Medhe G) 8-2, Dutch Maid (Shivanna) 8-1, Don't Boast (Fk. Mohd.) 7-13.

Coral — Win
Black Pearl — Next best

* *

THE SARGODHA PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Neptune's Daughter (—) 9-3, Winged Beauty (Purtu Singh) 8-12, Jasba (Amir A.) 8-12, Fox Trot (Kasbekar) 8-12, Mirella (—) 8-10, Non-Violence (Damodar) 8-10, Silver Shield (R. Bhosle) 8-9, Loch Stella (—) 8-9, Begum Rita (G. Chavan) 8-9, Para Day (Hayat M.) 8-8, Peggotty (B. Khade) 8-8, Mah Khurshid (Medhe G.) 8-8, Ali Janab (Chavan S.) 8-7, Diamond Cave (P. Khade) 8-6, Kantaka (Hanuman S.) 8-5, Al Mohalab (Kheem Singh) 8-4, Yuvaraj (Devaney O.) 8-3, Rafat (Shiba) 8-2.

Diamond Cave — Win
Loch Stella — Next best
if absent Fox Trot

* *

THE WAVELL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Another One (Cracknell) 9-3, Fairyside (—) 9-1, Contessa Nearco (Devaney O.) 8-12, Manzoor (Jagdesh) 8-11, Laughing Baby (I. Khan) 7-8, Montfort (Pierce) 8-9, Durista (Duffy) 8-8, Chhota Slam (Ghaus Khan) 7-13, Chapeliere (Packham) 7-13, Neapolitan Bride (Mullane) 7-12, Usha Kiran (Roberts) 7-6.

Another One — Win
Contessa Nearco — Next best
if absent Durista

* *

THE EVE CHAMPION CUP—1 1/4 Miles.

Shan-E-Hind (Roberts) 9-7, Gold Street (P. Khade) 9-3, Maharaj Pramukh (Kheem Singh) 9-0, Doorani (Hanuman Singh) 8-11, Aawaz (Packham) 8-7, Modesty II (S. Chavan) 8-4.

Shan-E-Hind — Win
Maharaj Pramukh — Next best

* *

THE BERAR CUP (About)—1¼ Miles.

Kotidhwaj (Amir Ahmed) 9-3, Prince of Mahad (—) 8-13, Bel Ager (—) 8-10, Greek Star (Roberts) 8-9, Masked Lady (Kasbekar) 8-8, Prometheus (Pierce) 8-7, Vienna Woods (Duffy) 8-1, Triple Alliance (—) 8-7, Princessa (Purtu Singh) 8-5, Takaiul (Hanuman Singh) 8-4, Incitatus (P. Khade) 8-3, Marshall Plan (S. Chavan) 8-3, Narses (—) 8-1, Carpala (Mullane) 8-0, Flying Banner (Fordyce) 8-0, Imroz (—) 7-13, Oases (Hayat M.) 7-13, Gipsy Bill (Antoo) 7-13, Thunderer (Sk. Ahmed) 7-13, Wet Bob (Damodar) (7-10), Yearling (Shiba) 7-8.

Carpala — Win
Incitatus — Next best
if absent Imroz

* *

THE ITARSI PLATE (Div. I)—Dist. 6 Furlongs.

Kickshaw (—) 9-3, Nav Bharat (—) 9-1, Shere Khan (—) 8-13, Indy (Pierce) 8-12, Saibala (Amir Ahmed) 8-12, Hindamata (P. Khade) 8-10, Happy King (Shiba) 8-10, Delilah (S. Chavan) 8-6, Sandesa (—) 8-5, The Djin (—) 8-5, Raj Mukut (Dinkar) 8-3, Pramod (—) 8-3, Halal (—) 8-3, Nishan (Sk. Ahmed) 8-3, Duke of Hanover (Shivanna) 8-3, Chandramohini (—) 8-0, Paper Money (—) 7-6.

Paper Money — Win
Kickshaw — Next best
if absent Hindmata

* *

THE BILKHA PLATE—Dist. 1 Mile.

Assault (Kheem Singh) 9-3, My Pet (Mullane) 9-3, Just Wait (Purtu Singh) 9-0, Truman (Hanuman Singh) 8-13, The Girl Friend (Pierce) 8-8, Gang Bhup (Packham) 8-8, Fitz Call (Cracknell) 8-4, Taslaroon (—) 8-3, Dagania (Duffy) 8-2, Kaiyani (—) 8-3, Jawahir (—) 8-3, Great Lady (Fordyce) 7-13, Spring Chicken (Z. K. Khan) 7-12, Flying Miss (—) 7-9, Awaara (Purshottam) 7-9, Makarpura (P. Khade) 8-9, Sir Galahad (Shivanna) 7-7, Prospero (—) 7-7.

Makarpura — Win
Fitz Call — Next best
if absent Assault

* *

THE KHADWA PLATE—Dist. 6 Furlongs.

Al Hamil (S. Chavan) 9-1, Prince of Ramgarh (—) 9-1, Paper King (Fordyce) 8-11, Gamble for Love (Mullane) 8-8, Bear Dance (Duffy) 8-8, Padmini (Packham) 8-6, Neola (Jagdesh) 8-6, Roadborne (Roberts) 8-5, Sea Gull (Cracknell) 8-5.

Al Hamil — Win
Gamble for Love — Next best

* *

THE SARGODHA PLATE (Div I)—Dist. 6 Furlongs.

Furat (Kasbekar) 9-3, Forest Flame (Purtu Singh) 9-3, Bishop's Lot (R. Bhosle) 9-1, Well Away (S. Chavan) 9-1, Dilbahar (Mullane) 8-12, Chandni Raat (Hayat M.) 8-9, Zahir (Cracknell) 8-9, Tinker Bell (—) 8-9, Chakor (Kheem Singh) 8-8, Hilaluzzaman (—) 8-5, Arctic Princess (Shiba) 8-2, Malabar Star (—) 8-2, Steve (Purshotam) 8-1, Birthday Pride (G. Chavan) 8-0, Atta Allah (P. Khade) 7-13, Full Blue (—) 7-11, Golden Treasure (Narayan S.) 7-11.

Chakor — Win
Dilbahar — Next best
if absent Chandni Raat.

* *

CHOICE TREBLE:
SHAN-E-HIND
CARPALA
AL HAMIL

* *

FLUKES:
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER
MASKED LADY.

ROUSING SPURT BY AL HAMIL

By Our Track Reporter.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the spurts noted this morning on the outer tan at Mahaluxmi:—

HAPPY KING (Shiba) covered three furlongs in 37 seconds.

JUST WAIT (Purtu) was not stretched fully when negotiating three furlongs in 39 seconds.

IMROZ (Khade) moved impressively in front of OASES (Purtu) when covering four furlongs in 51 seconds. Imroz is likely to make amends tomorrow.

DURISTA (Duffy) went easy over three furlongs and returned 40 seconds.

INDY (Pierce) cut three furlongs in 38 seconds.

DIAMOND CAVE (Khade) pleased when clearing three furlongs in 37 seconds.

BEAR DANCE (Duffy) was not extended when sent over three furlongs. Timing: 37 1/2 seconds.

ZAHIR (R.B.) was lengths ahead of INCITATUS (R.B.) when covering three furlongs in 36 1/2 seconds.

AL HAMIL (Chavan) went a rousing three-furlong spurt in 35 1/5 seconds. He will return unopposed tomorrow.

CORAL (Chavan) strode attractively in the company of NAV BHARAT (Deva Singh) over three furlongs and clocked 36 1/2 seconds.

CHANDNI RAT (Purtu) showed out from MOHABAT (Hayyat) and NEAR IMAGE (Medhe) was far behind third when covering three furlongs in 37 seconds.

GIPSY BILL (Antoo) went better than ROBERT MOORI (Chavan) when covering three furlongs in 37 seconds.

AWAARA (Purshottam) moved in hand and clocked three furlongs in 37 1-2 seconds.

STEVE (Purshottam) clocked an easy three furlong spurt in 38 seconds.

CARPALA (Mullane) moved in taking style when out with Mr. RAMBLER (Hayyat) over four furlongs from 9 to 5. Timing: 52 1/2 seconds. CARPALA may upset.

PROMETHEUS (Pierce) and DAGANIA (Duffy) were level when travelling over three furlongs. Timing: 37 seconds.

ROADBORNE (Roberts) covered three furlongs in 37 seconds.

NEOPOLITAN BRIDE (Mullane) was in front of FIRST ROYALTY (Sethna) when tried over three furlongs. Timing: 37 seconds.

WET BOB (Damodar) moved freely over three furlongs and returned 38 1/2 seconds.

SIR GALAHAD (Kassum) beat SUNNY ISLAND (Amir) when out over three furlongs. He returned 37 seconds.

ALI JANAB (Chavan) strode in front of TASLAROON (R. B.) and VIENNA WOODS (Duffy) when sent at easy pace over three furlongs. Timing: 38 1/2 seconds.

RAFAT (Shiba) shaped better than ATTA ALLAH (Antoo) when covering three furlongs in 37 seconds.

Bombay Schools' Cricket XI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay team for the All-India Inter Schools' Cricket Tournament for the Coch-Berar Trophy will be chosen from among the following fourteen players. The match will be played at the Islam Gymkhana Ground on January 7 at 10 a.m.

The following are the players: Toffique Hussain (Captain), Saleem Aziz Durani, Hamid Ali Shaikh Qusam, Shaikh Jabar (all of Anjuman), Palvanker (BPM School), Kapadia and M. L. Joshi (Bai Kabibia), A. L. Apte and A. R. Tatnis (Wilson), M. S. Patel and Karkare (Maratha), S. K. Kothari (Bharda), Sardesi Sopan (Robert Money), Ringta (Marvadi Vidyalaya).

JOHANSEN BEATS HOLDER

COPENHAGEN, January 4 (UPA): Joergen Johansen of Denmark won the European Lightweight championship beating the holder, Elis Ask of Finland on points in a 15-round contest Friday night.

State Police Upset Tatas 'Apple-Cart'

SOLITARY GOAL WIN IN SENIOR HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TATA Sports suffered their first setback in this Season's Senior Hockey League when they went down fighting to the ever fresh and hard-hitting Bombay State Police outfit by a solitary goal scored late in the second half of play at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground this evening. Earlier Times of India, the holders collected their first full points with a solitary goal win over Bombay City. "A".

Fresh from their victory in the Inter-State Police South Zone finals, the Bombay State Police provided Tatas with the type of game they are wont to play. Hardhitting and dashing. Their forwards bore the brunt of the oppositions carefree clearances and were on top for a major portion of the game. Salunke and Babulal were particularly active, while the defence was well served by that old-time Jimmy Jameson.

The Tata forwards failed to prove effective against the Police defence, particularly, the intermediate line in which Miranda was conspicuous. Braganza, at right in wove his way in often, but he failed to distribute the ball past Jameson. The Tata intermediate line was completely lax. They failed to stop the ball and then distribute it. Seeing this the opposing forwards took hold and made forward dashes. Pinto in the Tata goal gave a creditable performance, particularly with his corner saves.

The Police forced the pace early on and three penalty corners were wasted. Tatas had one chance in the initial half, but Lawrie failed to convert a pass from Braganza.

Midway through the second half a fine drive by Babulal from the top of the circle, just scraped past the upright. Then, five minutes later two penalty corners against Gentle saw Leo Pinto save Nagarwalla's hits, but the second one produced a goalmouth scrimmage in which Bhimrao found the boards.

Tatas reshuffled the side in an attempt to equalize, but their efforts were turned to nought by the burly Jameson. Braganza was stopped thrice by him.

The teams were:—

BOMBAY STATE POLICE 'A':- Mendonza; J. Jameson, S. Dias, Agre, Nagarwalla, Miranda; Salunke, Lazarus, Babulal, Bhimrao, Jivanlal.

TATA SPORTS 'A':— L. Pinto; Carvalho, Gentle; Perumal, G. Pereira, David; P. Ferrao, J. D'Mello, L. D'Souza, A. Braganza, L. Fernandes.

UMPIRES:- Wences and Ambrose

Quite a stir was caused when the Police side line up in 'RED SHIRTS' on the ground. In fact, Umpire Wences made up his mind to see to bright colours and though the two sides wore distinctively different colours Blue and Yellow, he ordered the change.

PRESSMEN PREVAIL

Times of India "A" collected their full points at the expense of Bombay City "A" in the Senior Hockey League early this evening in a well balanced game.

Times exerted their superiority in the early period, but the City gradually improved. Sussay Swamy, the Times centre forward opened their account in the twentieth minute of the initial half with a fine run through after a lapse on the part of the City goalkeeper Oscar Valentine.

The second half saw the City press for the equalizer, but the Times were lucky. George Ireland pushed into goal feebly in an attempt to score, but the goalie saved. However, the ball rebounded to W. Barber, who shot wide with an open chance.

A few minutes before the end M. Gardner was provided with a glorious scoring opportunity with the goalie out of position, but he shot wide.

The one back game adopted by the City in the second period upset the calculations of the Times attack; who were time and again offside.

The teams were:—

TIMES OF INDIA "A": H. Veshowen; P. Fernandes, L. D'Souza; H. D'Souza, T. Vaz, J. Rodricks; L. Braganza, J. Vaz, S. Swamy, F. Correa, Elly.

BOMBAY CITY "A":- Valentine, Wakefield, Page; Ireland, Chong, J. Rodrigues, M. Gardner, W. Barber, Foster, C. Braganza, Patton.

UMPIRES:— Abraham and Gopalan.

Madras Race Results

MADRAS, Jan. 5 (PTI).

The following are today's race results.

The Bombay Plate—(1-1|4 Miles)

BORDER PRINCE 9-4, Faruddin 1, STAR OF SETHU 7-9, Mohamed Yusuf 2, AL KAJORA 8-6, McGaffin 3, ROYAL PRINCE 8-12 J. Tyrell 4.

Won by;: 3|4 l, 3|4 ls., 1|2 l.

Time: 2 min. 29-1|5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 26 for win, Rs. 14, 16 and 22 for places.

The Rameshwaran Plate (7 furls)

ROYAL BLESSINGS 8-12, McGaffin 1, HAT TRICK 9-4, Shankar 2, BOLD NOTE 7-1, Butfoy 3, ROONEY GIRL 8-8, J. Tyrell 4.

Not run: My Chance, Alcovita, Prohibition, Tribhuvan, Warrior Princess, Pine Flower and The Marine.

Won by: Short head, 3|4 l. and short head.

Time: 1 min. 37 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 72 for win, Rs. 30 and 16 for places.

The "Indian Bred" Plate (7 furls)

SUNNY 7-1, Butfoy 1, PURI 8-13, Ahmedkhan 2, COCK SURE 9-4, McGaffin 3, RESENDRA 8-2, Raut 4.

Not run: Aperitif.

Won by half 1|2 l. 2-1|2 ls. and 5-3|4 ls.

Time: 1 min. 34 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 54 for win, Rs. 16, 14 and 24 for places.

The "Trades" Cup (1-1|4 Miles)

GRACE DARLING 8-5, W. Tyrrell 1, RADIO STAR 8-11, McGaffin 2, HUNTER 7-6, Masterson 3, GLEANING 6-12, Van Dort 4.

Not run: River Venture, Aflaton, King Sole.

Won by short head, 3|4 l. and 3 ls

Time: 2 min. 16 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 38 for win, Rs. 12, 18 and 16 for places.

The Renala Plate (One Mile)

LEAN NOTE 7-12, Agnew 1, UPRIGHT 8-4, Dix 2, JAI MALHAR 9-4, Wallace 3, FAIR GOLD 8-2, Ahmed Khan 4.

Not run: Florida and Prince Mario.

Won by 1-1|2 ls. 1|2 l. and short head

Time: 1 min. 48-4|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 68 for win, Rs. 30, 20 and 28 for places.

The Tinnevelly Plate (7 furls).

FAIR BETTY 8-9, Shankar 1, RED FLANNEL 9-2, Canty 2, FOURSOME 8-5, J. Tyrell 3, MOLLY WESTON 8-8, (McGaffin 4.

Not run: Queen Anne and Village Romance.

Won by 5 lengths, 3-1|2 ls and 4-1|2 ls.

Time: 1 min. 31-1|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win, Rs. 14, 16 and 22 for places.

DOUBLE TOTE PAID Rs. 65 on each of 286 tickets, while TREBLE TOTE PAID Rs. 2,793 on each of 14 tickets.

MANY MEET RECORDS IN C.C.I. ATHLETICS

Lavy Pinto's Dazzling Performances

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Cricket Club of India held their second annual athletic meet, but their first open meet this afternoon at the Brabourne Stadium at which 9 new meet records were established, while Lavy Pinto, Asia's fastest human established records in the 100 and 200 metres run.

In the 200 metres run Lavy recorded a timing of 22.1 seconds, which is .1 seconds better than that recorded by Lawrence Dias in 1946 thus breaking the Bombay record, but was quite in keeping with his Asian Games timing. In the 100 metres he lowered the record held by Bunny Fernandes, which stood at 11 seconds with a timing of 10.9 seconds, and at the same time maintained his Asian Games record.

Other meet records were created in the throwing the Javelin by R. S. Kumble; the Pole Vault by K. S. Menon; the 400 metres run heats by Melvike Kaunds; the 800 metres run by A. Nazareth; and the 400 metres relay for men by the Tata outfit. In the women's events records were lowered in the 50 metres run by Mary D'Souza and Putting the shot by Renee Thornber.

The following were the results:

MEN'S EVENTS

110 METRES HURDLES (qualified for final):—L. C. Woodcock, L. Fernandes, M. Stone, H. S. Ghai, S. C. Chatterjee. Time: 18.3 secs.

POLE VAULT (final): K. S. Menon 1, S. K. Boloor 2, Alexander 3. Height: 10 feet 3 inches (Meet record).

100 METRES RUN (qualified for final):

FIRST HEAT: Lavy Pinto 1, J. D'Mello 2, R. C. DeSouza 3. Time 10.9 secs. (Meet record).

SECOND HEAT:—L. P. Woodcock 1, N. S. Pithawalla 2, Benny Fernandes 3. Time 11.3 secs.

400 METRES RUN (qualified for final):

1ST HEAT: M. Kaunds 1, A. Nazareth 2, M. Lopez 3. Time 51.7 seconds (Meet record).

2nd HEAT: — R. M. Thingalaya 1, U. K. Bhow 2, B. E. Patel 3. Time 53.3 secs.

PUTTING THE SHOT (final):—Lt. B. S. Rekhi 1, C. N. Bhaisa 2, R. S. Kumble 3. Distance 39 ft. 2 3/4 inches.

200 METRES RUN (qualified for finals):—

1ST HEAT: Lavy Pinto 1, R. C. DeSouza, 2, E. Lopez 3. Time 22.1 secs. (Bombay meet record).

2ND HEAT:—J. D'Mello 1, M. S. Pithawalla 2. Time 29.0 secs.

3RD HEAT: R. Mercado 1, Bunny Fernandes 2. Time 26.1 secs.

THROWING THE JAVELIN (final): R. S. Kumble 1, C. N. Bhaisa, 2, G. Irani 3. Distance 148 feet 9 inches. (Meet record).

RUNNING BROAD JUMP (final): Baldev Singh 1, P. Kakar 2, Alexander 3. Distance 21 feet 8 inches.

800 METRES RUN (final): — A. Nazareth 1, T. Pulickal 2, Sheena 3. Time 2 mins. 4.2 secs. (Meet record).

4 X 100 METRES RELAY (final): Tata 1, Rangers 2, Cosmopolitan 3. Time: 44.3 secs. (Meet record).

WOMEN'S EVENTS

80 METRES HURDLES (final): V. Peters 1, M. D'Souza 2, M. Simoes 3. Time 13.1 secs.

50 METRES RUN (final): — M. D'Souza 1, V. Peters 2, J. Tellis 3. Time 6.7 secs. (Meet record).

PUTTING THE SHOT (final):—R. Thomber 1, B. Thadani 2, N. D. Patel 3. Dist. 29 feet 4½ inches (Meet record).

LONDON AMATEUR SQUASH

LONDON, Jan. 4 (PTI-Reuter): D. A. Latch for, India, was beaten by W. S. L. Robbins of Surrey by 9-7, 9-3, 9-2 in the first round of the Amateur Squash Rackets Championship, which was begun today at the Lansdowne Club.

For the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation Ground.

3-40 p.m. Central Railway "A" vs. Dockyard "A".

4-55 p.m. Lusitanians "A" vs. Young Sports "A" (Senior League)

ATHLETICS

Brabourne Stadium

2-30 p.m. C.C.I Open Athletic Meet.

INTER 'VARSITY TENNIS

Bombay Beat Karnatak

COLOMBO, Jan. 4 (PTI): Karnatak was eliminated from the All India Inter-University Tennis meet here today by Bombay, who will meet winner of Ceylon versus Nagpur in the semi-final tomorrow. At the end of the days play, Ceylon led Nagpur by two matches to nil.

The other semi-final will be Madras versus winners of Travancore versus Mysore. Travancore lead two matches to one.

An interesting tennis was witnessed today and more is in store for tomorrow.

The best matches were the Travancore-Mysore clash, particularly the doubles. A. E. Eappen and Gopinath Natur (Travancore) clinched the issue from Basawaraj and Madhava Rao in a well contested game.

Ceylon versus Nagpur encounter, singles between rival captains and number ones K. C. Fernando (Ceylon) and Niyaz L. Khan (Nagpur) was drawn out at three set struggle.

In the singles, A. E. Eappen (Travancore) beat Madhava Rao by 6-3, & 6-2. Basawaraj (Mysore) beat Gopinath Natur by 6-2 and 6-0 In the doubles A. E. Eappen and Gopinath Natur (Travancore) beat Basawaraj and Madhava Rao by 6-3.

Nagpur players appeared to tire in the final set and succumbed.

A. E. Eappen (Travancore) and Basawaraj (Mysore) gave a good display in the respective singles and tomorrow's clash between these two players is eagerly awaited.

The following are the results of today's play.

BOMBAY VS. KARNATAK
BOMBAY WON BY 3-0

SINGLES: R. K. Jain (Bombay) beat S. R. Kankapur by 6-2, 6-0.

M. Buttani (Bombay) beat S. M. Sugandhi by 6-3, 6-4.

DOUBLES, R. K. Jain and A. R. Kavarana (Bombay) beat S. M. Sugandhi and S. R. Bankapur by 10-8.

CEYLON VS. NAGPUR
CEYLON LEAD TWO TO NIL

SINGLES. K. C. Fernando (Ceylon) beat Niyaz L. Khan by 7-9, 8-6, 6-0.

K. Arichandran (Ceylon) beat V. C. Chandorkar 6-0, 6-2.

MYSORE VS. TRAVANCORE
TRAVANCORE LEAD TWO MATCHES TO ONE.

International Tennis Tourney

KARACHI, Jan. 5 (PTI): Five matches were decided in the International Tennis Tournament which commenced here yesterday. Australia's Cawthorne surprised Germany's Herman after a remarkable rally when trailing 1-4 in the first set. Cawthorne won 8-6 6-2.

Ampon pairing with straight Clarke of America experienced little difficulty in eliminating a local combination. Poland's Skonaecki also won easily against the Australian, Tregonning.

Seven players were participating in the tournament which concludes tomorrow. Pakistan's Iftikhar Ahmed arrived last night from Delhi to participate in the tournament.

Nawab Of Pataudi Passes Away

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5 (PTI): The Nawab of Pataudi, well-known cricketer and polo player, died here this evening of heart attack while playing in a polo match.

The 41year-old Nawab, who was captaining his team against an army team in the Hanut Singh Cup Polo Tournament, was seen to raise his hands and slump down from his pony while the third chucker was in progress.

He was immediately taken to hospital but no medical attention was of avail. The Nawab was believed to have pased away on the polo ground itself.

THE NAWAB OF PATAUDI

The late Nawab of Pataudi was married to the second daughter of the Nawab of Bhopal. He has three daughters and a son. Today was the eleventh birthday of his son.

The Nawab, until early last year, was in the External Affairs Ministry and a Deputy Secretary. He resigned his post to participate in the political life of the country.

A large number of his friends called at his residence where his body was taken from the hospital.

The Nawab was born in March 16, 1910 and was educated at the Chief's College, Lahore. Thereafter he proceeded to Oxford and played for the University and also for Worcestershire County and Gentlemen of England.

Pataudi was one of the three Indians selected to represent England against Australia under Jardine's captaincy; he scored a century against Australia in the first test in his first appearance. He also played against Australia in England.

Ranji Trophy Fixtures

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The second round East Zone Ranji Trophy match between Bengal and Assam will be played at Calcutta on January 21, 22, 23 and 24 The zone final will be played at Indore from January 29, 30, 31 and February 1 between Holkar and the winners of Bengal and Assam.

The North Zone final match between Southern Punjab and Service Sports Board Control will be played from January 19, 20, 21 and 22 The venue has yet to be decided

The West Zone final between Gujerat and Bombay will be played at Bombay from January 21, 22, 23 24. The South Zone final between Madras and Mysore will be played at Madras from January 25, 26, 27, 28.

The Ranji Trophy semi-final between North Zone and East Zone will be played from February 25 26, 27, 28 and March 1. The other semi-final between West Zone and South Zone will be played on and from February 28, March 1, 2, 3 and 4. The venue for these matches have not yet been decided.

M. C. C. Team At Jamshedpur

JAMSHEDPUR, Jan. 5.

The MCC team arrived here by air today The East Zone contingent except P. Roy, also reached Jamshedpur this morning.

Fiddler Wins King George VI Cup

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5 (PTI).

MR. FRANK COLLINGWOOD won the most coveted double today when his six to four on the Fiddler (by Nearco out of Laurel Wreath) cantered home with the King George VI Cup (1-3/4 miles)—The Blue Riband of the Indian Turf—valued at about rupees 60.000. with half a length to spare.

The son of Nearco had already won for Mr. Collingwood the other Calcutta Classic, the Trial Stakes.

Ridden by Davis, the Fiddler lay handy behind the pace-maker most of the way and came with a driving finish to the applause of 10,000 admirers, who had mustered under a threatening sky.

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Eastern Sea (Cracknell up) was second and the Raja of Ramnad's Orcades (Bougoure up) third, two and half lengths behind.

Mr. L. G. L. Addison, Britain's Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta, presented the cup to the winner.

The following are today's Calcutta race results:

THE OXTON PLATE—Div. I
(One Mile)

ADMIRALITY 9-3 H. Russell 1; LITTLE AMBER 8-4 Percival 2; SNOWBOAT 8-13 Davis 3; FAIR ACT 8-13 Thompson 4.

Won by 2 Ls., 3/4 length, 3/4 length.

Time: 1 min. 41-3/4 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 12 for Win.

Forecast Rs. 52-8.

THE AMTA PLATE (1-1/4 Miles)

ALL CLEAR 8-2 Peacock 1; PHILORKNY 8-8 Higson 2; LUCRECE 8-5 Cannell 3; CATDARE 7-12 Martell 4.

Not run: Dulhan.

Won by 1-1/2 Ls., 1/2 Ls., 1/2 Ls.

Time: 2 mins. 12-1/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 11 and Rs. 13 for places.

THE OXTON PLATE—Div. II
(One Mile)

LEGEND LIGHT 8-10 Percival 1; BERNICIA 8-3 Bougoure 2; RODERIC 7-7 Peacock 3; THE LITTLE LORD 9-4 Gethin 4.

Not run: Prince Ajit, Halcyon Days.

Won by: Neck, 2-1/2 Ls., 3 Ls.

Time: 1 min. 41-3/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 21 for win; Rs. 6, Rs. 7, Rs. 10 for places.

THE HURST PLATE (One Mile)

POOL POLICY 8-6 Gethin 1; ROSCOE 8-13 Bougoure 2; GRAND TITLE 9-4 H. Russell 3; TURKESTAN 8-5 Higson 4.

Not run: Evesham and Jeremy Fisher.

Won by: 2-1/2Ls., 5Ls., 10Ls.

Time: 1 min. 40-1/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 20 for win.

Forecast tote paid Rs. 33.

THE INDIAN CHAMPION CUP
(1-1/4 Miles)

MARCH ON 8-7 Cannell 1; POCKET APOLLO 7-4 Martell 2; ARJUN 8-11 Gethin 3; ZAM ZAM 8-7 Bougoure 4.

Won by: Sh. h., 4Ls., 1/2L.

Time: 2 mins. 9-3/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 181 for win, Rs. 34, Rs. 9 and Rs. 15 for places.

THE KING GEORGE VI CUP
(1-3/4 Miles)

THE FIDDLER 9-1 Davis 1; EASTERN SEA 9-1 Cracknell 2; ORCADES 9-3 Bougoure 3; FAIR RAY 9-8 Gethin 4.

Won by: 1/2 Ls., 2-1/2Ls., 5Ls.

Time: 3 mins. 14/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 8 for win.

Forecast tote paid Rs. 15.

THE METROPOLITAN (6 Furs.)

LIGHTNING SKETCH 9-2 Davis 1; KHOSIMA 9-7 Gethin 2; ESMON 7-10 Egan 3; GOLDEN PAST 8-8 Bougoure 4.

Not run: Star Blossom and Evesham.

Won by: Sh. h., 4Ls., 1/2L.

Time: 1 min. 12-3/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 9 for win. Rs. 6 and Rs. 9 for places.

THE WOODLANDS PLATE
(6 Furs.)

REVIVER 9-7 Richardson 1; PORTOI 7-5 Martell 2; MENZOLA 7-4 Higson 3; BOLD BOY 7-5 Peacock 4.

Not run: No Trust and Bold Bid.

Won by: 1-1/2Ls., 3Ls. and 1L.

Time: 1 min. 16 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 8 for win: Rs. 6 and Rs. 18 for places.

Treble tote: 22 tickets paid Rs. 4,064 each.

CEYLON TEAM TRIUMPHS

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

The Ceylon Govt. Services XI playing against Mohite's XI in a friendly cricket match which commenced here two days back, today scord a brilliant victory of 206 runs.

Continuing their second innings this morning Caffoor and Prins of Ceylon went into bat but soon the former was caught by Atma Singh of India. Kelaart joined Prins and then ensued a bright partnership which piled up Ceylon's total and broke when Prins was dismissed. Thereafter Fernando and Kelaart carried the total to 272 at which the Ceylonese Captain declared their second innings closed about 20 minutes before lunch.

The tome team went in to bat a little before lunch but once again in their second innings succumbed to the excellent fielding and accurate bowling of Ceylon. They were all out for 95 runs. Ludowyke of Ceylon as before struck a deadly form and captured five wickets for only 20 runs.

The score was:

CEYLON SERVICES XI (1st Innings). 114

MOHITE'S XI (1st Innings) 85

CEYLON SERVICES XI (2nd Innings) 272 for 4 wkts. declared.

G.P. Schoorman b Rangachari 58, M.A. Caffoor c Atma Singh b Swami 52, C. Dharmalingam b Rangachari 0, V.G. Prins b Swami 64, E.C. Kelaart not out 58, H. I. Fernando not out 19 Extras 21.

MOHITE'S XI (2nd Innings): 95: Swaminathan c Bartols 12, Tandon c Ludowyke 7, Atma Singh lbw Dharmalingam 10, Khanna b Ludowyke 4, Khurane lbw Ludowyke 15, Swarna b Ludowyke 18, Rangachari c Shanmuganathan 11, Timms c Ludowyke 2 Habibullah b Dharmalingam 3, Swami lbw Shanmuganathan 6, Iqbal Karan not out 2, Extras 5.

BOMBAY WINTER RACES
TWELFTH DAY
SUNDAY 6th JANUARY 1952
Chief Event
THE EVE CHAMPION CUP
DAY ENTRANCE
GENTS .. .. Rs. 5/8
LADIES .. .. Rs. 3/8
2ND ENCLOSURE .. Re 3/8

STALIN IS READY TO MEET U. S., U. K. LEADERS

High-Level Talks At Stockholm May Be Accepted

PARIS, Jan. 5 (UPA).

A HIGH "iron curtain" source hinted on Friday that Premier Stalin might be prepared to leave the Soviet Union for a meeting with the leaders of the United States and Britain, provided that the meeting place is not too far from the borders of Russia. writes K. C. Thaler. UPA Staff Correspondent.

Stockholm was mentioned as a possibly acceptable place for such a high-level conference. The source said that Stalin's own choice would have been Prague or Berlin but it was understood in Moscow that the West would not consider either capital.

Stalin, apparently, was anxious for high-level talks at the earliest opportunity to obtain first-hand information on prospects for subsequent negotiations for a "global settlement".

Contrary to Western ideas Stalin was said to hold the view that to pave the way for such a settlement, discussions should be started on top-level with personalities of the highest possible authority to state the Western viewpoint.

FAR EAST

Russia, according to the source, envisages that a settlement in the Far East would be easier to achieve than one in Europe. He said that the Soviets probably would accept the status quo in Japan laid down by the treaty of last year—which the Kremlin has so far rejected—in exchange for recognition by the United States of Communist China and a "hands-off-China" undertaking by the West.

The Soviets believe that such a move would be tantamount to recognition of facts and realities on either side. But recognition of China would be, according to the source, include the "whole of China" including Formosa.

Stalin would probably be able to point out, the source said, that a settlement on these clear-cut lines in the Far East would pacify the whole of the area and imply a halt to further expansion at the cost of closer economic cooperation among Far Eastern nations

2 Courses Left To U. N. Council On Kashmir Issue

KARACHI, Jan. 5 (PTI): The Pakistan Foreign Minister Mr. Zafrullah Khan said today there were now two courses open to the Security Council over Kashmir: (1) to call on both India and Pakistan to perform those things on which they agreed and (2) to build further upon the scheme of demilitarisation proposed by Dr. Frank Graham in his report.

In an exclusive interview to the PTI before leaving for Paris to attend the Security Council meeting there Mr. Zafrullah said he hoped the Kashmir case would be taken up as soon as possible.

Mr. Zafrullah said he believed Britain and the United States would sponsor a new resolution on the next step to be taken.

"I don't think there will be an arbitrator appointed unless there is a change in India's attitude because, it would not be possible to have an arbitrator unless both parties agreed to it." he said.

"But it is open to the Security Council to put it to the parties whether they will go to arbitration."

Mr. Zafrullah said it was the duty of the Security Council, having tried to resolve difficulties through nomination of representatives, now to resolve the problem themselves.

"There are two courses open", he said. "They can say what on these points of difference, the parties have agreed to do and call on them to do it and they can try to build upon the scheme that Dr. Graham has proposed." he added.

Explosion In Czech Coal Mine

LONDON, Jan. 5 (PTI-Reuter): Prague radio reported a pit explosion in one of Czechoslovakia's main coal basins had completely stopped production at the mine.

The explosion, it said, was in the Barbara pit of the Ostrava coal mining district.

The radio gave no reasons for the explosion, and gave no hint of sabotage. It said the management hoped miners would be able to return to work soon.

Plane Bounced: Pilot Unhurt

BRISBANE, (PTI-Reuter): Senior Cadet A. R. Trousdell stepped out of his Royal Australian Air Force Wirraway unhurt after a spectacular crash landing in a field, during which his plane hit the field bounced across the road beneath light wires, tore through post and wire fences on both sides of the road and skidded 200 yards across another field, narrowly missing tree stumps

Plane Crashes Into Sea

SINGAPORE January 5 (PTI-Reuter): An R.A.F. Hornet plane broke formation with other planes on a flight from Singapore to Labuan Island off North Borneo today and is believed to have crashed into the sea.

Aircraft and naval and merchant vessels have searched the area but so far without success.

Demand For Joint Electorates

PAKISTAN OPPOSITION LEADER'S STAND

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Sris Chattopadhyaya, leader of opposition in the Pakistan Parliament, said here today that his party wanted joint electorates in Pakistan and the withdrawal of the two-nation theory

"For only then the minories in Pakistan feel comparativelv secure' Mr. Chattopadhyaya added

He said that he felt the minorities in Pakistan should stay and fight for their rigths. "The majority of Hindus in Pakistan are still there, and since almost all of them will be making their homes there permanently, they should continue to fight for their rights". Mr Chattopahyava stated

Amongst the opposition members in the Pakistan Parliament, twelve are Hindus.

Mr. Cattopadhyaya touched Bombay on his way to Colombo where he will attend the Council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

'Juliet' Flees From Romeo

ATHENS, Jan. 5 (UPA). Tassoula Petrakoghiorgi, Crete's "Helen of Troy", fled home to father on Friday and begged the police to protect her against the mountain Romeo who, she said, had become an "intolerable" husband.

"My life recently has been a real torture," she sobbed to the police who assembled to protect Petrakoghiorgi against reprisal by the hot-blooded Costas Kefaloghianis.

Gibralter's Governor

LONDON, Jan 5 (UPA): King George VI on Friday approved the appointment of Lt.-Gen. Sir Gordon MacMillan as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibralter, one of the key British commands.

TRAIN MISHAP

Military Special Runs Into Passenger

AMBALA, Jan. 5 (PTI): A military special train ran into a Saharanpur-bound passenger train at Sirhind railway station, 33 miles from here early this morning. According to official reports a bogey of the passenger train was damaged and another—a postal van—was derailed.

Three persons including the Officer Commanding of the unit travelling by the special train were injured while the guard of the passenger train sustained a shock.

The injured were brought to Ambala. The two civilians have been taken to a local hospital while the Officer Commanding has been admitted in the military hospital.

A later report said that the guard of the passenger train also received minor injuries.

A relief train was sent from Ambala to the scene of accident. Only single line traffic is working at present between Govind Garh and Sirhind railway stations.

Bandits Rob Businessman

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5 (PTI): One person was killed and another seriously injured by bombs thrown by bandits while retreating with Rs. 20,000 robbed from a businessman in South Calcutta on Thursday evening.

It is stated that the bandits attacked their victims, who were returning home from their office, at the crossing of Lansdown Road and Chakraberia Road as the latter were about to get out of their car.

They first hurled a bomb at their victims and after injuring one of them ran away with the suitcase containing the money. On an alarm being raised, a crowd collected at the scene and chased the bandits who then threw more bombs. One man, believed to be a member of the gang, who was carrying the suitcase, was hit by the second explosion and dropped down dead. The others, however, escaped with the suitcase in a taxi waiting at a little distance.

Police investigation is proceeding.

Transport Strike

TORONTO, January 5 (PTI-Reuter): All public transport in Toronto, Canada's second largest city, came to a halt yesterday when about 4,700 tram and bus drivers struck work for higher wages. It affected the city's population of 700,000 and 500,000 more people in suburban areas.

India's Food Imports May Cause Big Dollar Gap In 1952

BOMBAY, Saturday.

INDIA is likely to be faced with a "fair-sized dollar gap" this year, according to a member of the delegation to the forthcoming sterling talks in London.

"A large dollar expenditure is ahead of us in 1952," he said on the eve of his departure.

This is because India expects to import five million tons of food during the year from the dollar area.

India is now spending 600 to 700 million dollars a year mainly on machinery, cotton and food. During 1951 India drew forty million dollars from the dollar pool, but this it was pointed out, was small because of the fifteen million dollars wheat loan received from U.S.A. and Canada last year, while in 1950 India was able to contribute eighty million dollars to the pool due to increase of exports of jute manufactures after devaluation.

Regarding the forthcoming sterling talks, the member of the delegation said that India had pruned her import programme to the barest minimum and therefore the "positive contribution that she could make was not larger than it was at present.

He added: "The sterling areas balance of payments problem is more than a dollar problem, and it is necessary to consider what economy can be effected in dollars and other currencies also. The problem is related mainly to British requirements and only in a small way to the requirements of other countries.

RESERVES

"Most of the colonies and some of the Dominions are already contributing positively to the central reserves of the sterling area, while countries like India and Australia alternate between periodic surpluses and deficits. Since the problem is essentially British in origin, what exactly the other members of the sterling area can do in the present context is a little obscure, considering that they have already pruned their import programmes to the barest minimum of their requirements.

The sterling releases agreed upon last year were co-related to the five-year developments plan of India and since the United Kingdom had sponsored the Colombo Plan, there was little likelihood of the position regarding those releases now being reconsidered.

Under the present sterling agreement negotiated last year India gets £35 million a year for meeting current deficits.

India's present sterling balances now stand at Rs. 782 crores which is equivalent to £586 million.

SCARCITY CONDITIONS IN SAURASHTRA

508 Villages Affected

RAJKOT, Jan. 5 (PTI).

THE Saurashtra Government has declared about 508 of 672 villages in Zalawad District as scarcity affected area. A press note issued by the Government on Friday said that on account of failure of rains this year scarcity conditions prevailed in varying degrees in these villages affecting nearly 3,12,000 people and over a lakh head of cattle.

The Government has started relief works costing about Rs. 3,87,400 and about 12,000 workers are engaged in them.

The press note said there was "acute shortage" of water supply for drinking and agricultural purposes The Government has, therefore, taken in hand sinking of New wells and deepening of old ones.

A sum of Rupees five lakhs has been sanctioned for purposes like purchase of agricultural implements.

The press note adds: "Grass has started arriving at all Taluka centres from Gir area and Madhya Bharat. About eighteen thousand maunds of 'kadab' has also been purchased locally and there is no difficulty about grass at present anywhere."

'Liberation' Conference

TAIPEH, Jan. 5 (UPA): The Chinese Nationalist Defence Ministry reported on Friday night that the Communists in Malaya, Indo-China, Burma and the Philippines have been asked to send delegations to Peking for conferences on the early "liberation" of South-east Asia. The Ministry said that its report was based on intelligence summaries

Help To Stricken Ship

LONDON, Jan. 5 (UPA): The British tug "Turmoil" in a message to London said it had thrown a line to the stricken freighter "Flying Fo[illegible]se' on Friday night and had made it fast.

Air Supplies To Chinese Forces In Tibet

LONDON, Jan. 5 (PTI-Reuter): Chinese troops in Tibet have been supplied from the air by Chinese air force planes, according to a New China news agency message received in London vesterday.

The agency said the aircraft flew at an altitude of 20,000 feet over the Tibet-Sikang plateau to supply the troops. Despite bad flying conditions "supplies were kept pouring into the hands of the ground forces marching into Tibet", the agency added.

Election Results

BOMBAY

(Continued from Page 13.)

Congress circles on the eve of the elections.

The detailed results of the two constituencies are as follows:

Constituency: Chira-Bazar Thakurdwar-Fanaswadi.

Electorate:	**55,553**
Votes polled:	**33,308**
Mr. B. S. M. Yagnik (Congress)	**17,812**
Mr. Y. A. Samant (Socialist)	**9,336**
Mr. M. N. Talpade (Independent)	**3,851**
Mr. S. K. Taloade (Ram Rajya Parishad)	**2,062**
Mr. P. R. Kapadia (Independent)	**247**

TAHER ELECTED

Constituency: Agripada-Madanpura, Foras Road-Chunabhati (Greater Bombay).

Electorate: 29197; Votes polled: 24511; Mohomed Taher Habib (Congress) 12,276, Shaikh Adam Adil (Socialist) 8,750, Bakshi Mohommed Siddiq Bakshi (Communist-Joint Front) 3,485

HOUSE OF PEOPLE

The counting of votes polled in the Bombay City South and Bombay City North House of the People Constituencie will commence from 11 a.m. on January 7 at the Council Hall, Bombay.

Sholapur Result

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 5 (PTI): Mr. Shankerrao Narayanrao Mohite (Peasants and Workers Party) has been elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Malsira constituency in Sholapur district, according to information received here by the electoral officer.

Votes polled 15,076 votes. Other details are awaited.

Mr. Mohite had originally filed his nomination paper as an independent but later signed the pledge of the Peasants and Workers Party.

24 Ballot Boxes Empty

NASIK, Jan. 5 (PTI): Twenty-four ballot boxes—seventeen of the Assembly and seven of the Parliamentary candidates—in the polling station of Taked Budruk, about fifteen mies from Igatpuri, had to be sealed empty at the close of the poll on January 3 without a single ballot paper being cast in any of them.

Not one of the 1121 voters turned up to vote at the polling station which was in the Nasik-Igatpuri constituency.

Fresh Poll For Nasik City Booth

NASIK, Jan. 5 (PTI): A fresh poll has been ordered on January 10 in one of the city booths for the parliamentary constituency where polling on January 3 was suspended as a ballot box was found to have been tampered with. The date has been fixed by the election commission.

HYDERABAD RESULT

(Continued from Page 13.)

Reddy (Independent) 26,243. Mr. Achut Reddy (Congress) 8,856. Mr Ramachandra Rao (Ind.) 6,780

Reserved seat:—Mr. Ramaswamy (Independent) 25,172. Shrimathi Asha Devi (Congress) 11,072. Mr. Bhaskara Padmanabha Rao (Depressed Classes Association) 4,951. Mr. Sudarshanam (United Scheduled Castes Federation) 2,752

Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. Baskara Padmanabha Rao and Mr. Sudarsanam forfeited their deposits.

Shrimathi Aruti Kamaladevi (Peoples Democratic Front), was declared elected to the State Assembly from Aler lonstituenry.

Constituency—Aler. Electorate—50,667. Votes polled—28,436.

Shrimathi Arutla Kamala Devi (Peoples Democratic Front) 18,834. Mr. Ramakrishna Reddi (Congress) 9,602.

Mr. S. L. Shastri (Congress) was declared elected to the State Assembly from Rodhan constituency.

Constituency: Bodhan, Electorate: 47,701. Total votes polled: 24,389.

Mr. S. L. Shastri (Congress) 6,626; Mr. Srinivasa Rao (Independent) 5,457; Mr. Y. Suryanarayana Rao (Socialist) 5,005; Mr. Shai Reddy (Independent) 4,102; Mr. G. Lakshman Rao (Independent) 3,199.

Mr. G Lakshman Rao (Independent) forfeited his deposit

Mr. Gopal Shastri (Congress) was declared elected to the State Assembly from Mudhol constituency in Nanded District.

Constituency: Mudhol; Electorate: 50,184; Total votes polled: 17,508.

Mr. Gopal Shastri Deo (Congress) 9,127; Mr. Jivan Rao (Peoples Democratic Front) 4,522; Mr. H. S. Chinoi (Rami Raj Parishad) 3,150. Invalid votes 709.

Mr Devi Singh Venkatsingh Chouhan (Congress) was declared elected to the State Assembly from Awsa Constituency.

Constituency: Awsa; Electorate: 46,126; Total votes polled: 27,777.

Mr. Devi Singh Venkatsingh (Congress) 17,524; Mr. Digambei Rao Desai (Peasants and Workers) 7,240; Mr. Sesha Rao Sankar Rao (Socialist) 2,100; Mr. Dattatraya Rao (Hindu Maha Sabha) 913.

The Ausa constituency (Osmanzabad district) Assembly seat was today annexed by the Congress candidate Mr. D. V. Chauhan, with a large majority of votes.

Mr. D. V. Chauhan (Congress) 17,524, Mr. D. Venkatarao (Hindu Mahasabha) 913, D. Y. Desai (Peasants' and Workers' Party) 7,240, Mr. S. Shankar Rao (Socialist) 2,100: The Mahasabha and Socialist party candidates forfeited their deposits.

Mr. Pandem Vasudevu (Peoples Democratic Front) was declared elected to the State Assembly from Gajwel constituency, Medak district.

Constituency: Gajwel; Electorate: 48,190; Total votes polled: 29,815; Mr. Pandem Vasudevu (Peoples Democratic Front) 21,785 Mr. Madapati Hanumantha Rao (Congress) 6,247, Mr. K. V. Rami Reddy (Independent) 1,783.

The independent candidate forfeited his deposit.

Democratic Front Victory

Mr. J. Damodar Rao (People's Democratic Front) has been declared elected to the State Assembly from Elgandal constituency.

Result:

Electorate: 49,421. Votes polled 21,947.

Mr. J. Damodar Rao (Peoples Democratic Front) 13,734.

M. N. Sripathi Rao (Congress) 4,624.

Mr. B. Venkatarama Rao (Socialist) 3,589.

The Socialist candidate forfeited his deposit.

NARAYANA REDDI ELECTED

Mr. Ravi Narayana Reddi (People's Democratic Front) was declared elected to the State Assembly from Bhongir constituency today.

Electorate: 53,813.

Votes polled 27,965.

Mr. Ravi Narayana Reddi (Peoples Democratic Front) 15,402.

Mr. Venkatarama Reddi (Congress) 5,603.

Mr. Hanumantha Rao (Independent) 4,354.

Mr. Satyanarayana Reddi (Socialist) 2,606.

The Socialist and the Independent forfeited their deposits.

Ranga Rao Succeeds

Mr. Ranga Rao (Peasants and Workers Party) has been declared elected to the State Assembly from Gangakhed constituency in Parbhani district.

Electorate: 50,027.

Votes polled: 12,979.

Mr. Ranga Rao (Peasants and Workers) 6,309.

Mr. Manohar Rao (Congress) 5,510.

Mr. Niranjan Prashad (Socialist) 1,160.

Socialist candidate forfeited deposit.

INDEPENDENT ELECTED

Mr. Karibasappa Guru Basappa (Independent) has been declared elected to the State Assembly from Deodurg constituency.

Electorate: 53,909.

Votes polled: 18,840.

Mr. Karibasappa Guru Basappa (In.) 14,274.

Congress candidate 4,566.

HIMACHAL FIRST

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5 (UPI): The first state to have the honour of having the first elected ministry will probably be Himachal Pradesh.

Dr. Y. S. Parmar, who is likely to be the Chief Minister of the State, said today that the Ministry was expected to be formed towards the end of February.

Stop Press

BOMBAY LOSES SIX WICKETS FOR 110

ANAMALAINGAR, Jan. 5—(PTI): In the Inter-University cricket tournament South Zone between Bombay and Mysore when the teams adjourned for tea Bombay has lost 6 wickets for 110 runs.

Mashruwala (batting)	50
Kargaokar (batting)	4

MADRAS RESULT

(Continued from Page 13.)

to the Madras Assembly from the Coondapur constituency.

Mr. Manjayya Shetty (Congress)	24,847
Mr. V. Srinivasa Shetty (Socialist)	19,994

Mr. R. N. N. Swarna (Congress) was today elected to the Madras Assembly from the Mulky constituency in South Kanara District.

Electorate:	68,621
Votes polled:	42,209
Mr. Swarna (Congress)	26,361
Dr. Sanjeevanath (Socialist)	8,562
Mr K. Sadashiva Rao (Jan Sangh)	5,267
Mr. J. B. D'Souza (Independent)	2,019

The last two candidates forefeited their deposits.

Communist Elected

Mr. G. Yellamananda Reddi (Communist) was declared elected today to the Madras Assembly from the Kanigiri constituency in Nellore district.

Electorate:	82,008
Votes polled:	36,086
Mr Yellamananda Reddi (Communist)	23,953
Mr. D. Lakshmi Reddi (Congress)	5,701
Mr. Rama Rao (KMP)	3,206
Mr. N. Basaviah (Independent)	1,316
Mr. C. Sriramulu (Independent)	1,910

All the four opponents of Mr. Reddi forfeited their deposits.

Heavy Polling In Madras

Madras, Jan. 5: Reports of heavier voting as compared with the first day polling have been received from various centres in the six parliamentary and twenty-eight Assembly constituencies that went to polls today in the second stage of the general elections in Madras

Particularly heavy polling is reported from the Srivalliputur and Tindivanum constituencies in the South and Adoni and Kurnool constituencies in Andhra.

The Chief Minister Mr. Kumaraswami Raja was first to record his vote at Rajapalayam.

Women voters are reported to have taken prominent part everywhere in exercising franchise.

Over-all estimates of today's polling indicate that sixty-five to seventy per cent of the electorate voted to return seven members to Parliament and thirty-five to State Assembly.

INDO-U. S. DOLLAR AID AGREEMENT

(Continued From Page 12)

will be deposited, will be administered jointly. An officer of the Central Ministry of Finance will be the Government of India's nominee for this purpose, while Mr. Clifford Wilson, working under the general supervision of the U.S. Ambassador in India, will be the nominee of the U.S. Government.

As each project of economic development is approved by the central committee, finance will be provided out of this fund as agreed by the joint administrators.

Quarterly and project reports on the programme will be made by the Central Committee. The quarterly report will be an account of the progress made by the various projects, while the project report will be a "completion memorandum" containing a record of the work done, the objectives, financial contributions and other related data.

An annual report will be prepared by the Government of India covering the progress of each project. Its expected contribution to India's economic well-being and the accruals to and disbursements from the Indo-American Fund.

CONGRESS SUPPORTER STABBED

BAREILLY, Jan. 5.

A Congress supporter was stabbed yesterday after the Friday prayers in a mosque in a Nagar area of the town.

The incident occurred following some remarks alleged to haven been made against U.P.'s Chief Minister Pandit Pant at a meeting in the mosque. Supporters of the Congress resented the remarks and an altercation ensued between the supporters of the Congress and the Congress and the K.M.P.P. The police have taken into custody the assailant stated to be a worker of the K.M.P.P. and a case for grievous hurt has been registered against him.

Nath & Nakano In Singles Final

INVITATION TENNIS AT NEW DEHLI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5 (PTI).

Narendra Nath, India's No. 2 and Nakano, the Japanese No. 4 qualified to meet in the singles final of the Invitation Tennis Tournament tomorrow, as a result of their hard won victories over their opponents here today.

Both the singles semi-finals were keenly fought out, and the crowd had more sympathies for the losers, who went down gamely.

Quite in contrast with Indian players, both the Japanese players Nakano and Miyagi showed very good match temperament and an ability to score in losing situations with breath taking redemptions that took the heart out of their opponents. This was more clearly exhibited by the 20 year old Miyagi, who has to his credit a win over Bergelin, Swedish No. 1 and Narendra Nath in the National Championships at Calcutta.

After losing his first two sets easily to Narendra Nath at 6-1 and 6-3, he remarkably retrieved the lost ground by taking the next two sets at 7-5 and 6-4. In fact, he so effectively used his chopped service and back hand base line drives that Narendra Nath was unnerved in the last set. Nath, however, claimed the decider at 6-4 after the game went to deuces thrice.

Unlike Sumant Misra yesterday, Naresh Kumar took the powerful forehand drives of Nakano at half volley today, instead of waiting at the base-line. But after taking the first set at 6-3 Naresh Kumar found the length of Nakano's drives to be too risky to go the net, with the result, he often failed to kill them at the net.

Aided by a number of double faults by Kumar, Nakano took the second set at 6-4. Covering the court well Kumar executed a number of good passing shots to take the third set 6-4. Nakano levelled the score by taking the next set at 6-2.

The game went with services in the decider till 6-all.

When Nakano took his own an aided by a double fault from Kumar's service he won the match and set at 8-6.

The following are the results:

SINGLES (SEMI-FINALS): —Narendra Nath beat Miyagi 6-1, 6-3, 5-7, 4-6, 6-4. Nakano beat Naresh Kumar 3-6, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2 and 8-6.

DOUBLES (SEMI-FINALS): —Misra and Narendra Nath beat Khasyap and Tattan Pandhi 4-6, 6-2, 6-0; (Quarter-final) Nakano and Kamo beat Prem Pandhi and Ved Sayal 5-7, 6-3, 6-1

U. S. Steel Strike Postponed

ATLANTIC CITY, (New Jersey), Jan. 4, (PTI-Reuter): America's steel workers today postponed their threatened nation-wide strike for 45 days after an appeal from President Truman.

No Rejection Of World Bank Offer

(Continued From Page 12

the wholesale buyer and one for the Bank on trust.

The Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain had received a letter from Mr. Robert Garner, Vice-Chairman of the World Bank who visited London last month for top-level talk. This letter set out the Bank proposals in the same terms as those in the letter to the Iranian Premier yesterday.

TEHERAN, Jan. 5 (PTI-Reuter): Persia's Minister of Interior and acting Labour Minister Amir Taimur Kalali, resigned today after threats by the Parliamentary opposition to seek his impeachment and trial.

The opposition blamed Kalali for organising incidents last month when nine opposition newspaper offices and a number of printing presses and clubs were looted and burned down by hooligans with police aid.

They said they would introduce a motion in Parliament for his indictment and trial.

Greek Denial

ATHENS, Jan. 5 (PTI-Reuter): A Greek Foreign Office spokesman today denied reports that Greece had applied to buy two million tons of oil from Persia.

FIFTY-FIFTY BASIS

BAGHDAD, Jan. 5 (PTI-Reuter): A Special Ministerial Committee here today completed the drafting of a new agreement between the Iraq Petroleum Company and the Iraqi Government under which they will share the Company's profits on a fifty-fifty basis.

The new agreement will be submitted to Parliament here for ratification within two weeks, usually well informed sources said.

British, Royal Dutch, French and American groups have major interests in the Iraq Petroleum Company.

NEHRU LASHES AT OPPONENTS

(Continued from Page 13.)

ENOUGH NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.

What else could be expected from it? Against, the Socialist Party's foreign policy experts talked such "fantastic nonsense about India's foreign policy that one wonders whether an adult is capable of talking such things."

EXPOSES REDS

The Communist Party, might talk in terms of 'progress' but in fact it was a party of counter-revolutionaries and not a party of revolutionaries. Its plans had nothing to do with the concrete Indian situation and it had let slip so many opportunities of serving the Indian massess, whom it claimed to represent. At some places, Pandit Nehru, said, the Communist Party had aligned with the rank communal party, the Jan Sangh.

"I declare here and now, with all humility", said the Congress President, "that I know the masses of India more than the Socialists and the Communists or any body else in India. In the last few weeks, I have talked to nearly two crores of them in all parts of the country ranging from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin and I know what they think."

"As a matter of fact, the election results declared so far have clearly shown in whom the people of India have confidence."

The Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, said the Congress President, had lived in a dreamland of its own. When confronted with the real situation it had been baffled and now its leaders said that if the Congress was returned to power, there would be a "bloody revolution." Now, this party or any other party had not put up enough number of candidates to gain a majority anywhere, despite the talked-of revolution. Was it not the result of frustration and disappointment? He asked.

Since no party had the strength to fight the Congress, Pandit Nehru said, far too many opportunistic electoral alliances had taken place. Adversity had brought together the heterogenious elements and one shuddered at the prospect of their being elected to Parliament or Assemblies. In that case, it would be impossible to form a stable Government.

THE INDEPENDENTS

And then, the Congress President said, there was a group of candidates who called themselves "Independents."

Many of them had become Independents per force; they had applied for the Congress ticket but had not been given one.

But since they were actuated by the desire to serve the country, they did not even care for their pledge not to stand for election if refused the Congress ticket. Democracy, Pandit Nehru said, could not function if Independents were elected.

FORMER RULERS

Another class of Independents consisted of former rulers. Curiously enough, these princes had now become "ultra-progressive". They were "more left than even the Communists", although during many decades of their rule they had not thought of the common man.

Pandit Nehru said he had never said that rulers should not be allowed to contest the elections. On the contrary, the Congress had also put up a few of them. What he objected to was that some of these rulers should exploit these elections to resurrect the old order of things, which the people had rejected. If such an attempt was made, then they would have to consider whether the ruler involved in that attempt should continue to get the special privileges or not, and whether they should not be asked to come down to the level of the common man.

The real problem before the country, Pandit Nehru observed, was the economic question. Elections were to produce enthusiasm and strength in the people, so that they should emerge a united whole from these elections and then devote themselves to the gigantic task of India's economic advancement.

NEHRU FOR VINDHYA PRADESH

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.—The Congress President, Mr. Nehru, will leave tomorrow on a day's tour of Vindhya Pradesh by air.

Mr. Nehru will visit Panna, Satna and Rewa. He will return in the evening.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Jan 5.

Previous closing	42.20
Today's opening	42.40
Difference	+20
Today's closing	42.70
Difference	+50

Deferred at 9 o'clock Rs. 1782-85.

American Markets

FURTHER RISE IN WALL STREET MARKET

N. Y. Cotton Firm On Active Buying

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (UPA): Led by privileged issues, stocks registered the seventh consecutive advance today.

Elsewhere in the main list improvements were mostly fractional, although a few pivotals in the common group managed to move up over a point.

The session was the most active in a week at 1,480,000 shares. Of 1,140 issues traded, 583 advanced, 296 declined and 261 remained unchanged.

Curb sales totalled 440,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was 2,954,000 dollars.

NEW YORK COTTON

Cotton futures took a sharp upward reversal of form today after a hesitant start.

In a gradual but persistent rise, the list scored gains of almost 2.50 dollars per bale, achieving the highest levels of the week.

Wall Street commission houses, along with domestic mills and local professionals led the buying activities, effects of which were heightened by a slowdown in hedge offerings and liquidation. Firmness in other outside markets helped to shape the market sentiment.

Some traders also became more inflationary-minded, based on anticipated spending for the defence programme and reversal of talk about possibilities for a tight raw cotton situation before the next harvest. Supply discussions included possibility that the Government's December crop estimate of 15,220,000 bales will not be fulfilled because of adverse weather conditions.

The market opened off nine to up one point. Thereafter it edged upward irregularly, achieving the best levels shortly before close, and finished 31 to 47 points higher on the day.

Following were the closings, with the price range:—

Del.	Open.	High	Low	Close
SPOT				43.05
March	41.76	42.25	41.76	42.20
May	41.61	42.11	41.60	42.06
July	40.95	41.54	40.95	41.52
Oct.	38.63	39.07	38.63	39.02
Dec.	38.24	38.60	38.23	38.59
March	38.00	38.37	38.15	38.43
May				38.30

NEW ORLEANS

SPOT				42.05
March	41.82	42.28	41.82	42.24
May	51.61	42.13	41.61	42.08
July	41.00	41.55	41.01	41.53
Oct.	38.68	39.06	38.78	39.06
Dec.	38.28	38.62	38.420	38.62
March		38.46	38.19	38.46
May				38.26

The Department of Agriculture announced on Friday that the 1952 crop of American-Egyptian cotton will be supported at an average rate of 1.07 dollars per pound—three cents above last year's level.—(UPA).

SEEDS

The following were prices of seeds on the New York market today:

Soyabeans—11-3|4 asked.
Linseed, first—19.5 to 19.7.
Tallow, extra—7-1|4.
Black Pepper 134 nom.

CASTORSEEDS

Brazilian castorseeds were today quoted at 275 dollars nom. per long ton fob Brazil.

COPRA

Copra was today quoted at 165 dollars nom. per short ton cif Pacific Coast.

Cocoanut oil was quoted at 11 cents nom.

U. S. STEEL

The following were price ranges of U. S. Steel on the New York market:

High 40-5|8, Low 40-4|4, Close 40-1|4.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

Lower London and Bombay cables and the practical disappearance of buying interest locally brought sharply lower bases for black pepper.

Spot material was offered down to 1.34 dollars per pound.

Local re-sellers quoted January arrivals at 1.30 dollars; January shipment at 1.28 dollars; February at 1.27 dollars; March at 1.20 dollars per pound all ex dock.—(UPA).

NEW YORK TIN PRICES

Spot tin remained unchanged today at 103 cents per pound.

In the forward market, February was quoted at 114.00 cents per pound bid and April at 117.00 cents per pound bid.—(UPA).

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, January 5

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Tata Steel Defds. were privately quoted at Rs. 1768/12 and Indian Irons at Rs 26/13.

Later on there was increased buying and Tata Steel Defds. advanced at Rs. 1780.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, January 5.

The local bullion market was fairly firm with persistant speculative buying and absence of selling. The market is manipulated.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 189/3 and advanced at Rs. 189/6 on renewed buying. At this level there appeared some liquidation and the market declined at Rs 189/- and steadied at Rs. 189/1. Ready mint silver was quoted at Rs. 189/9 and spot bullion was placed at Rs. 188/14.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 106/10 and after advancing at Rs. 106/12 declined at Rs 106/9 and steadied at Rs. 106/10. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 106/8/6 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75/6.

Final closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	189	3	0
Forward	189	7	0
Ready Gold	106	13	0
Forward	106	15	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, January 5.

The local produce market was fairly firm today. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 209/- and after improving at Rs. 210/4 steadied at Rs. 209/8. The market sentiment is bullish.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh quality	40	8	0
Madras Coromandal	40	0	0
Bold	39	4	0
December-January	39	4	0
February-March	40	4	0
April-May	41	4	0
LINSEED			
Ready	40	5	0
February-March	40	2	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Madras	40	8	0
May	209	8	0
OILS			
Groundnut	65	0	0
R R.	21	8	0
January	21	9	0
February	21	13	0
Linseed Oil	23	6	0
Castorseed Oil	21	4	0

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, January 5.

120 D Ready Japan	5	0	0
150 D Ready Japan	4	11	0
120 D Ready Italy	4	14	0
150 D Ready Italy	4	11	0
150 D Box January	932	0	0
150 D Box February	938	0	0

Indian Cotton Figures

	Bales.
Export by rail from 1st September 1951 to 3rd January 1952	163183
Estimated Mill Consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1951 to 3rd January, 1952	352972
Same period last year	229910
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 3rd January 1952	238781
Same time last year	335122

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, January 5.

2-1/2 p.c. 1954	98	8	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1955	98	2	0
2½ p.c. 1961	91	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	93	14	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1962	91	10	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1976	83	0	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con. ..	80	1	0
3 p. c. 1953-55	99	15	0
3 p. c. 1957	97	13	0
3 p.c. 1958	97	13	0
3 p.c.	95	13	0
3 p. c. 1963-65	92	12	0
3 p.m. 1966-68	91	8	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	88	8	0
3½ p.c. 1954-59	100	8	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	101	8	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-60 ..	103	8	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-68	105	8	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1952	95	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958 ..	98	8	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	96	12	0
2 3/4 p.c. U.P. 1961	93	0	0
2 3/4 p.c Madras 1961	93	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955 ..	99	8	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1958	98	8	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952 ..	100	0	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53 ..	100	4	0
3 p.c. U.P 1952	100	0	0
3 p.c. NWF 1952	111	0	0
4 p.c. Bom. Muni	101	4	0
5 p.c. Bom. Muni. 1959	108	0	0
3 p.c. Bom Muni 1954	105	4	0
3 1/4 p.c. Muni 1965 ..	95	0	0
3 1/4 p.c. 1977	90	0	0
4 p.c. B.P.T.—1970	101	0	0

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The market ruled steady and unchanged round all sections:—

Following are today's final transactions upto 12-30 p.m.:—

SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 80/6, three per cent loan 1953/55 99/14 s lot, three per cent loan 1958 97/15.

BANKS: United India 4/14.

COTTONS: Dunbar 200/-, ct. New Victoria Ord. 1/11.

COALS: Bhalgora 6/8, ct Burrakur 14/4, New Beerbhoom 21/4, New Churulia 2/14, Raneegunge 7/4 ct. Searsole 6/15, ct. Western Bengal 5/5.

JUTES: Agarpara 22/3, Budge Budge 258/-, Delta 308/-, s lots India 160/-, National 32/-, Reliance 19/13, Howrah Jute officially unquoted unofficial closing 30/14.

ENGINEERINGS: Brit Building and Iron 4/15, ct. India Machinery 2/10, Indian Iron 26/15, Steel Corpn. 18/9.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burn Corp. 2/6, Consolidated Tin 1/12, Indian Copper 2/13, Tavoy Tin Annas 10, Dalmia Cement Ord. 5/15, Sone Valley Cement 6/3, B I Corp. 10/6, Indian Cable 13/9, Jardine Henderson 147/-, National Insulated Cable 10/7, Ralli India Ltd. 115/-, ct. British Burma Petrol 1/6, Port Shipping 10/9.

SUGARS: Raza 12/7, Samastipur 21/-, sol up Sugar 12/8.

TEAS: Baghmari 15/4, Bishnauth 39/8, Hantapara 200/-, ct. Huldibari 25/2, Sapoi 12/14.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 28th December:—

Demand Liabilities in India	Rs.
(i) Borrowings from banks	22,32,10,000
(ii) Other demand Liabilities	553,74,20,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	75,00,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	292,46,60,000
Cash in India	43,65,19,000
Balances with the Reserve Bank in India	45,86,47,000
Balances with other banks in current account in India	14,21,19,000
Money at call and short notice in India	11,95,98,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government Securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	307,47,92,000
Advances in India	505 70,68,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India	36,81,80,000

LONDON MARKETS

TIN PRICES

LONDON, Jan. 4: Sellers were apparently out for higher prices on the London tin market today in view of Stuart Symington's resignation.

Spot rose 22-1|2 pounds sterling while three months rose 17 pounds sterling.

Closing prices were:

SPOT: Buyers, 950; sellers, 952-1|2; business 952-1|2 to 947-1|2.

THREE MONTHS: Buyers, 942-1|2; sellers, 945; business at 947-1|2 to 942-1|2.

SETTLEMENT: 952-1|2—(UPA).

PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market was slightly easier with sellers of Malabar asking 1,000 for January compared to 1,050.

Singapore white and black remained unchanged.—(UPA).

LONDON RUBBER CLOSINGS

LONDON, Jan. 4: The following were closing prices of rubber on the London market today:

SPOT: 40-3|4, 41-1|4, business 40-3|4.
Feb: 40-1|2, 41, business 40-3|4.
March: 40-1|4, 40-3|4.
April-June: 39-1|2, 39-3|4, business 39-3|4.
July-Sept.: 38, 38-1|2.
Oct.-Dec.: 36-3|4 to 37-1|4.—(UPA).

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, Jan. 4: Demand picked up a little and this brought improvement in the tone of the market though irregularity persisted. Some Belgians made a very good showing but SKF attracted most attention. Most of the French issues lost ground while German remained in strong demand.

BRUSSELS: The forward sections was irregular but Germans advance helped by the prospects that the United States may adopt a more liberal tin buying policy when Symington Revign. Petrofina held firm. In spot, colonials were irregular. Minings, Engineerings and Chemicals held firm and Electricals, Electricities were strong.

ONION EXPORT TO AUSTRALIA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A quota of 100 (hundred) tons of brined onions has been fixed for export to Australia from the port of Bombay upto the end of June 1952.

"Exporters desirous of exporting this item," says a notification issued here today by the Joint Chief Controller of Exports, "should submit their applications accompanied by the necessary treasury challans and evidence of firm sale to Australian buyers".

No exporter should apply for more than 10 tons adds the notification. Provisional allotments for a quantity note not exceeding 10 tons to any shipper will be made on condition that shipment is completed within six weeks from the date of allotment, it being understood that extension of the shipment period will be allowed only if at least a letter of credit for the unutilised pact of the quota is produced within the period of those six weeks.

Wool Sale Profit

LONDON, Jan 5 (PTI-Reuter): Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have made a profit of 180,000,000 sterling so far, from the sale of surplus wartime wool, private wool sources here estimated yesterday.

Half the provts go to the British Government and the other half is shared between the Governments of Australia, New Zealand an Souht Africa, according to the profits realised on their own wool.

U. K. Steel Allocation

LONDON, January 5 (PTI-Reuter): The British Government yesterday decided to introduce a system of allocation of steel supplies, giving priority to national needs.

The announcement, which comes in the face of a steel shortage of 1,500,000 tons, was made at a press conference by Lord Swinton, Chairman of the Government's Raw Materials Committee.

CAR PRICES TO GO UP

Nuffield Group's Decision

LONDON, Jan. 5 (PTI-Reuter): The Nuffield Organisation one of Britain's Premier car manufacturers, announced here yesterday that after review it had been decided to increase export prices.

The statement issued by the Group contradicting a statement earlier this week that price rises were to be confined to the home market said: "The wholesale prices on Morris, Welseley, Riley and M. G. Cars and Morris vans for export have been advansed pro rata with the increase already announced for the home market with effect from January 1

"It is not possible to give the new prices for individual countries as the ultimate cost to the purchaser nearly always depends on local customs duties and other commercial conditions."

Centre's Policy On Shipping

SIX-MAN ADVISORY BODY TO BE SET UP

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5 (PTI): The Government of India have decided to constitute a consultative committee of shipowners to advise in matters of general policy relating to Indian shipping.

The composition of the Committee will be six members nominated by the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, of which there shall not be more than one representative from any particular shipping company; not more than two representatives nominated by the Government of India from among the small Indian shipping companies, who are not members of the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association; and one representative of the Eastern Shipping Corporation.

The Committee will ordinarily meet once annually and more often if necessary.

WORLD ALLOCATION OF NEWSPRINT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (PTI-Reuter): The 28-nation International Materials Conference has abandoned plans for international allocation of newsprint.

A conference announcement said that today the Committee which had been studying the problem hoped to be able to announce shortly "the result of its current discussions."

But informed officials added that the commitee had decided against any formal long range allocation scheme for newsprint. Instead, they said, a voluntary plan for increasing production while keeping newsprint sale and distribution in private channels probably would be announced.

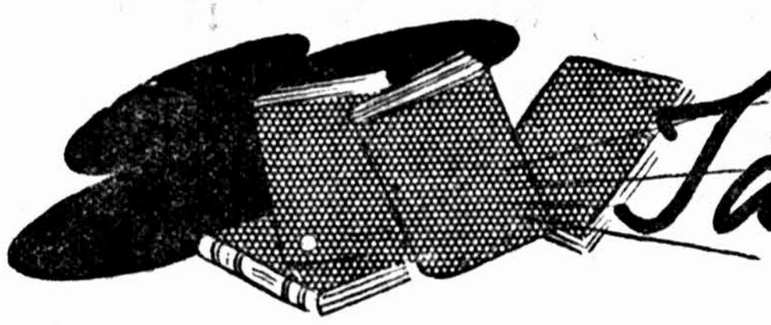
NEWSPRINT PRICE INCREASED

LONDON, January 5 (UPI-AFP): The newsprint policy company announced today that the price of newsprint in Britain had been increased by one pound sterling per ton as from January 1 The new price of newsprint is 66 pounds sterling per ton. The company stated that this new increase was due to the increase in the price of transport and distribution.

Egyptian Mummies For Lucknow Museum

LONDON, Jan. 5 (PTI-Reuter): Forty-two Egyptian mummies have been secured for the Lucknow museum, it was learned today at the Egyptian Embassy in London.

An official of the Lucknow museum, who arrived in Cairo after visits to London, Paris, Rome and Switzerland has also arranged for the exchange of specimens of Indian and Egyptian art and culture.



Talking of Books—

The Essence Of Being Human

OUR CIVILISATION HAS NO CLOTHES, PROCLAIMS FORSTER

BY J. SAXENA

HOW is one to account for the vogue of Forster after the War?

He is by all counts irrelevant to the modern tradition especially to the tradition of Conrad, Gide, Proust, Mann, Kafka, and Brocht. In this age of groups and movements, he does not quite belong. The novel is for him a kind of an esoteric game with its own Marquis of Queensbury rules.

When the modern novel has taken the attitude of looking at life with the lid off, and based its themes on brutality and violence, slickness and noise, Forster has refused to look at life as a battle, and clamped the humanist lid on the seething cesspool. From the point of view of modernity, he is horribly antique; his first novel was published in 1906, his last in 1924, the year of the Wembley Exhibition. He is a part of the reaction against the novel of the environment which traps its characters within the limits of social pressures and impels them with the uniform and predictable drives of sex and greed

In this age of collectives and ideologies when novelists, too, go about waving all kinds of flags and shouting all brands of slogans, Forster is the only one without a flag and almost without a catchword. And he is rather apologetic about t.

Once the erratic playboy of the liberal-humanists, he has gone on to take quite a few sharp and unkind thrusts at their self-righteousness and has quite bowled them over.

In this age of paneceas, Forster alone is not armed with the bitter pill.

Power to him is no solution even if it involves the rational and intelligent use of social power in the building of a Utopia; to Forster power alone is not enough: it needs no artistic alliance, no cultural bulwarks, and cannot force a spiritual end Social power utilised to set social iniquities right will according to him only lead to a different iniquity. Morover in Forster's world, one does not hear the ringing defiant laugh or the piercing cry, One is always confronted with a sly smirk or a low moan.

Forster is essentially a miniaturist; there are no grand symphonies of the human heart, no violent eruptions of human passions. He does not have the depth of Mann; he lacks the profundity of Hardy, the subtle discrimination of Proust; there is no Faustian vision of Hell as in Bernanos, neither does he deal with the pressure of catastrophe and the inadequacy of human beings in grappling with it, which was the theme of Conrad. He lacks the power of Kafka and the double-edged satirical vision of Stendhal. There is no odour of sanctity in his characters, and what is worse from the modern point of view, he is never carping and cantankerous and accepts human beings as they are. A master of the double-turn, he confronts us with a right-about face

Sheep And Goats

As Montgomery Belgion pointed out he divides mankind into the sheep and the goats, and whichever you are born that, you are doomed to remain. For his luckless outsiders, Forster has a supercilous sneer. There are indeed sheep and goats but the lines of division are blurred and there is a good deal of crossing-over in the fold: the sheep behave like goats and the goats at times behave like sheep, and one does not quite know what makes a sheep a sheep or a goat a goat And Forster has no faith in the traditional patterns of this division. 'I do not believe in Belief....Faith to my mind is a stiffening process, a sort of mental starch. I dislike the stuff....My law-givers are Erasmus and Montaigne, not Moses and St. Paul. My temple stands.. in that Elysian Field where even the immorals are admitted. My motto is, "'Lord, I disbelieve, help thou my unbelief.' For belief, he would substitute," tolerance, good temper and sympathy—they are what matter really—and if the human race is not to collapse they must come to the front before long.

He is one of those dictatorial liberals who insists on looking at both sides of the medal; he would not tolerate absolutes, hates the guessing-game, categorising and classifications, and the analysis of the human variety into its moral components of good and evil, black and white. Forster's world is one uniform shade of grey; he believes in a helter-skelter distribution of grace. In casting his pearls, he forgives and swine and condemns the gods and in many ways confuses the issues and casts doubt on both sides. He refuses to be conclusive. "We are worried rather than frantic. But worry is terribly insidious; besides taking the joy out of life, it prevents the victim from being detached and from observing what is happening to the human experiment. It tempts him to simplify, since through simplification, he may find peace. .... THE WORLD WON'T WORK OUT, and the person who can realise this and not just say it and lament it, has done as well as he can." "We have just to go on tinkering as well as we can with our tools until the crash comes."

Primal Curse

This does not mean that Forster is unaware of the gins and the pitfalls in our life: he is primarily the novelist of the moral dilemma. Like James, Hawthorne and Melville, he knows the contradictions, the paradoxes and the consequences of the moral life: like them he realises the inadequacy of moral action. Like his own Rickie, he suffers from "the Primal Curse, which is not the knowledge of good and evil but the knowledge of good-and-evil." That is why in his novels though the stakes are high, the handicaps are never great And in other words Forster remains the real nigger in the modern novelist's wood-pile.

Because he is essentially a novelist of the moral dilemma, he is primarily concerned with personal relationship. "The floods of love and sincerity WHICH MIGHT FRUCTIFY EVERY HOUR OF LIFE,' aye there is the rub, they don't, and Forster is always concerned with the reason why they do not He is in revolt against the stiffening conformities of the life around him, the organised middle-class, the public-school, the Empire His concern is not with the beautiful intelligence but with the tremendous simplicities of the heart. The Primal Curse according to him is the undeveloped heart, not a cold one But there is something worse, no heart at all, only catch-words — the armies of the benighted who follow neither the heart nor the brain and march to their destiny by catchwords In their world the salt has no savour, the wine no sparkle and Life has lost all its glitter: they live with their heads stuffed with straw, and go on a mouthful of cliches and gradually slide away into nothingness. When they die, nobody gives a cheer and no one laments their loss. For them the message of the goblins in the Allegero of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, which Helen Schlegel heard, is real indeed: "There was no such thing as splendour or heroism in the world....It was as if the splendour of life might boil over and waste to steam and broth....Panic and emptiness! Panic and emptiness! Even the flaming ramparts of the world might fall." "Pathos, piety, courage, they exist but are identical and so is filth. Everything exists and nothing has value."

The greatness of Forster lies in the fact that he surrounds the nightmares of the benighted (to many the nighmares are sweet dreams) with the aura of the mysterious and the illimitable or the inadequacy of the pitifully doomed. They resort to tricks of class-ethos and morality and culture as drunkards cling to lamp-posts, not to light themselves on their way but to conceal their instability: they build inadequate smoke-screens round their ivory towers.

No Star Is Born

Forster's vision disturbs because it is SLIGHTLY OFF THE BEAM. The seriousness of his enterprise is defeated by the unbuttoned manner he affects. One doesn't quite know when he is talking with the tongue-in-his-cheek and wiggling his little finger at the great or when he is about to throw a spanner in the works and kick out furiously against the unimaginative and the hypocritical. He is donnish and professorial; he would not abandon the dusty and the grimy sports-jacket for the neat frock-coat or the prophet's mantle. "Distrust every enterprise that requires new clothes" was the motto on one of his character's ward-robes, and Forster has followed it literally. His dress is the one which Stendhal, Dickens, James Hawthorne and Fielding wore and inspite of the frayed ends and the worn-out elbows and the rather thin air, he would not change it for something new. He makes no concessions to the age. Like his favourite poet Cavafay, he goes on using the antique Victorian myths, the stereotyped character, the melodramatic deaths, and the overworked plot but he charges each one of them with a new symbolic meaning. His characters are assembled for a bout; there is considerable sparring, and Forster probes into the weakness of their defences, but they never fight. They are non-playing players, the extras who cheer from the galleries and comment on the main theme: Life and the creeping paralysis which threatens it. They are like Forrest-Reid boys grown up and brimming with nostalgia And in spite of it all Forster remains a great novelist. "For his concern is with the private life," as Virginia Woolf put it

Place In The Crowd

The essence of being human, according to Forster consists in the fact that one does not seek perfection, and that one is not willing to stream-line life to the extent that one has always to strain at the leash and be on the stretch all the time-life is indeed unmanageable, but its essence is that it is not a battle, and one does not stagger through life in chain-mail armed against dangers which never materialise. One is always willing to relax, to play truant from the moral class-room and be oneself for a while and commit little sins for the sake of loyalty and friendship. One regards ideas, idealogies and institutions as things meant for his service rather than his worship and ultimately one is prepared to be battered and broken down by life when the crash comes, the inevitable consequence of fixing one's love on human beings. One does not deodorise and fumigate and refurbish the bare room with the bric-a-brac of class-ethos or streamlined patterns, refuse to look at the view, and travel through Life as if in a vacuum-container spurning the by-ways or the roses along the path.

The essence of being human consists in the fact that one is willing to give up the tremendous pose and the grandiloquent gesture for the sake of privacy and simplicity—one is willing to surrender the rostrum for the sake of an inconspicuous place in the crowd.

Demi-Gods And Men

We are all worried and frantic and worry clogs the mind more than fear. We go about proclaiming catastrophe and wave our hands with the inadequacy of doomed men if our respective Utopias don't work out. We are too much in quest for short-cuts and glib simplifications to take a detached view of human existence and FEAR KILLS ALL JOY IN LIVING and produces saints and prophets with their messianic hoaxes and ideological miracle-cures. We search for the odour of sanctity in men and pray for the emergence of qualities which men do not and perhaps cannot have without being inhuman. The essence of being human consists in the fact that one accepts and does not banish the 'la moyen sensuel' in his quest for sainthood and become inhuman in the process.

Between demi-gods and men in all their sloppiness one is always prepared to choose Man without lamenting over his choice.

Erasmus and Montaigne not Moses, Savanorola and St. Paul were human beings. Being human involves a preference of oily beef and cabbage-soup and the rummage for the cup-final tickets and alcohol and tobacco over the prophet's mantle and the whole world of cement, steel and concrete. It does not mean that we must not be discontented and should go about patching up things, always trying to make the best of a bad job. It does not mean that we must not build our Utopia, but we must never forget the human beings who will live in it.

If we kill all joy in the processes of living, what sort of a future are we preparing ourselves for? If a man cannot enjoy the return of spring why should he be happy in a stream-lined technocracy or a labour-saving Utopia? The consequences of involvement in life are defeat and despair unless one is armed with the disarming naivete of a child It is by retaining our childhood love of primroses, butterflies toads and ice-cream that one makes a decent future for humanity a little more probable.

But surrendering ourselves to the worship of the gigantic and the huge and by kowtowing to Bigness just because it is Big, we conjure up the whole world of hatred and violence and brutality and the class-war and ensure that men will use their surplus energy in blowing their brains out or flying at each other's throat. This is I think the message of Forster, if a man like Forster can be said to have a message. He is like that child in Hans Anderson's story who breaks the spell when he shouts out that the Emperor has no clothes. Of course he is not to be found with the aldermen and is probably lost in the crush, but he has performed a wholesome service in the cause of sanity.

Forster may not be numbered with the great, but he has proclaimed from the house-tops that our civilization has no clothes, and I hope, broken the spell.

HOW BLITZ BENEFITED BRITAIN

"DON'T ask personal questions" used to be the main rule in the British upbringing. One could do and say what one wished without one's neighbour taking any notice of it. (As is well known, one could demand the overthrow of the monarchy on Sundays in Hyde Park, without anything happening, or one could walk across Leicester Square on one's hands without attracting any attention. Admittedly, nobody probably ever did cross Leicester Square on his hands and anybody who called for the overthrow of the monarchy was merely regarded as a harmless lunatic). It was out of this nonchalance that there grew that certain attitude of indifference which seemed to the Continental visitor to be lacking not only in feeling but also in humanity. It is precisely this attitude which has now undergone a considerable change.

The first time I heard a woman Underground controller address me as "dear" instead of "madam" in answer to my inquiry, I could not believe my ears. But the "dears" increased. The fat woman in the butcher's shop said: "Take it, love, it's real Hausmacher." The bus conductors in the Midlands say "my duck" and I was told of one of them who said to a particularly elderly lady, "Hopsy, deary!" as she was climbing into the bus.

The Blitz brought, the rich and the poor, the elite and the humble, all into the same cellar, where they shared the same dangers, the same sufferings and the same losses. It was in this way that the English learnt that they all had the same human needs—a fact which they would never have admitted before. Something of this has remained and has caused this release from social restraint which is so new and so astonishing.

—MARTHA MARIA GEBRKE in 'Die Neue Zeitung.

Moon Sways Human Moods

PROBE INTO LUNAR INFLUENCE ON LIFE

DO moon's phases influence human moods?

Some of the American scientists who used electric contacts in living trees found changes in voltage at the time of the new and full moon!

Moon creates not merely the tides in the oceans but draws up the earth's surface just below him. This changes the longitudes of Washington and Greenwich 'enough so that at times they are closer together by 63 feet than at other times.'

The study of moon's effects on moods of maladjusted human beings by scientists is fascinating, though not yet conclusive.

FOR centuries man has worried about the moon's effect on his fate and its possible effect on the birth rate, the quality of wine or buttermilk, and the right time for possum and coon hunting, writes **Raymond Schuessler in "Science Digest."**

Today, the romantic, mystifying moon woven into mythology, demonology and ancient folklore in seemingly credulous superstition has been given a more authentic aura and respect. Its strange influence on living matter is now the subject of serious scientific investigation

Dr. Leonard J. Ravitz of Duke University's School of Medicine, a neuro-psychiatrist who spent part of his career on the study of direct current in human beings, recently reported that since man is an electrical system like all living beings, "it is difficult to imagine him not being affected in measurable ways" by changing phases of the moon, which influence the electrical properties of the atmosphere.

Effect On Trees

Scientists now know that all living matter—even trees or tiny bacteria—gives off a steady pulse of direct current. This electrical theory of things is close to the deepest secrets of existence, for it seems that nature in creating life, both plant and animal, used electrical methods, and that all things behave in a certain standard electrical pattern.

Professor Ravitz's findings followed experiments with students at Yale and Duke Universities. They were based on earlier experiments by Professor Harold S. Burr of the Yale School of Medicine which suggested that living things have electrical rhythms approximating the near-monthly lunar cycle, as the moon shifts from new to full and back again.

Prof. Burr inserted a set of electrical contacts into the trunks of living trees about five feet apart and at a depth that placed them next to the growing-layer of the trees, the cambium.

They were then hooked up to delicate recording apparatus. Once a month there was a very sharp rise in the potential difference—that is, the electrical voltage or pressure—between the two electrodes.

Records of temperature, humidity, barometer and other weather factors were kept. None of these were found in step with the changes in the trees' electrical state.

YET A CHANGE IN VOLTAGE WAS CONCLUSIVELY NOTICED AT THE TIME OF A NEW OR FULL MOON!

On Broadcasts

That the moon has considerable effect upon the physical state of the world is indisputable. For example, we have the tides. The mass and movement of the moon passing by in the heavens, like a convertible rushing by a lady's skirt, has a pulling effect on the earth which results in tidal action.

It is also a known fact that just as the moon raises tides in the oceans, so it produces "tides" in the atmosphere which affect radio broadcasts.

Three or four days after the moon is new or full, the band of frequencies that can be used to get radio broadcasts through to distant stations is slightly narrower in some parts of the world than at others.

Dr. Gautier of the National Bureau of Standards at Washington suggests that these variations are due to electromagnetic fields which are known to be set up in the atmosphere by lunar variations.

'Tides' On Land

Strange as it may be, the gravitational attraction of the moon as it travels across the sky, actually distorts the solid ground, raising a bulge in the surface. This bulge is not stationary but travels across the earth, so as to be always under the moon.

Though it is difficult to explain such pliability of the earth's rock-ribbed mass, it is a fact that this earth tide actually changes the longitudes of Washington and Greenwich enough so that AT TIMES THEY ARE CLOSER TOGETHER BY 63 FEET THAN AT OTHER TIMES.

A research project of investigating clock errors with this in mind was carried out at the Dominion Observatory in Ottawa. A distinct error was found.

To check this experiment, radio time signals from Arlington in America and those from Rugby in England proved that the variation in time was influenced by the passage of the moon.

'Triggers' 'Quakes

In addition, Professor Harlan T. Stetson of the Cosmic Terrestrial Research Laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has demonstrated that **some earthquakes may be "triggered" by the moon's pull on the earth's crust.**

Professor Stetson in his cosmic research has also ventured that the moon might reflect special rays from the sun (since the moon has no atmosphere) which otherwise could not penetrate our atmosphere directly from the sun.

However, this much we do know. In folklore there are hundreds of theories and fantastic superstitions about the moon's effect on crops and plants, but there actually is a flower that blooms only in accordance with lunar phases. It is a South African member of the iris family known as 'Morea iridoides'.

On Plants And Animals

Prof. Knight Dunlap of the University of California, whose hobby is gardening, noticed that the Moreas bloom normally within two periods in each lunar month. "One period commences on the date of the first quarter, and ends the day before the full moon. The other period runs from the date of the last quarter up to the new moon. During full and new moon there are no blossoms".

In animal life we have the seaworm 'Eunice viridis' found in the South Pacific which spaws only during full moon. As the rays penetrate the water, the worms emerge from their burrows and lay their eggs, responding as if their bodies were protoelectric cells and the moon some eerie gooddess calling them forth and giving life.

"And so, if these external forces can influence the earth's physical, vegetable and animal forms, they might also influence the electrical fields in man", Dr. Ravitz says, "resulting in significant changes in biological orgaization".

Yet, despite a few sensationalized reports following his experiments, Dr. Ravitz is the first to point out, that the nature of the moon's electrical influence is still unproven. In fact, he cautiously states that "Evidence suggests that the amount of moonlight (only 1|300,000 as intense as sunlight) is definitely not a factor in these studies".

In Step With Moon

However, he does admit that "inherent protoplasmic rhythms may have lunar periodicity" In other words protoplasm—the very substance of life—has electrical rhythms which may show changes that keep step with the phases of the moon.

In his experiments at Yale and later at Duke University, Dr. Ravitz used a microvoltmeter which measures the delicate electrical properties of living systems. His original studies however, were concerned only with the changes in direct current as related to changes in human emotions. It was unexpectedly that he came upon the moon cycle and its apparent harmony with the electrical rhythm of man.

Seventeen subjects consisting of 11 men and 6 women were measured electrically every day for from 1 to 8 months. Careful notation was made of mood fluctuations and emotional disturbances. Life histories were placed together from casual conversations. Sufficient knowledge was obtained to evaluate each individual, including the essentials of his particular emotional problem. Most subjects were, at one time or another, observed under stress and gave a daily account of their moods and problems.

Mood Swings

The first results were vague. Minor mood swings could not be correlated with direct current alterations. However, despite complex individual variations, there appeared in the subjects considerable increases in electrical potential every 14 to 17 days which astonishingly occurred approximately at the time of the full and new moons!

Sometimes, however, there was a marked potential 'decrease' at one of these times. The moon apparently does not influence everyone in the same manner, but according to one's emotional, or electrical makeup.

The mood cycles appear to run not only in monthly phases, but in seasonal rhythms too. During his experiments Dr. Ravitz found that cyclic variations appeared more prominent when plotted for mour-months periods, since negative potentials were encountered much more frequently in all subjects during late winter and early spring.

During the full moon Dr. Ravitz found that moderately maladjusted students showed increased sullenness, general irritability, hypersensitivity, preoccupation, and to some extent withdrawal from people and all social activities.

They felt best shortly following the new moon.

The severely maladjusted showed a similar cyclic rhythm with a higher voltage reading than the others and with sharper up and down swings.

"It may be", Dr. Ravitz said, "that eventually we may be able to predict our own mood cycles from such microvolmeter readings, for we did find in our experiments periods in which the students were going to feel best and others in which they will be less emotionally stable".

That such moods could not be incited by physical conditioning was proven when a reading was taken before, during and immediately following a vigorous rubdown. There was no change in electrical potential.

In Psychiatric Ward

In his most recent experiments Dr. Ravitz found a definite basis for the moon's effect upon the mentally unbalanced in the psychiatric wards of the Roanoke Veterans' Hospital in Virginia.

Once again the severely maladjusted were the most sensitive to changes in the moon.

Thus, it was not only supersitition when Paracelsus, as early as the 16th century, claimed that the insane grow worse at the dark of the moon when its attraction upon the brain was believed to be the strongest.

"Such beliefs", Dr. Ravitz explains, "were legalized in 18th-century England, at which time a distinction was made between 'insane' which meant the hopelessly psychotic and 'lunatic' which was applied to persons whose wild fancies were irritated only by the full moon."

In the light of today's scientific studies there are reasons to suppose that the moon with its electromagnetic influence upon earth may have, to some degree, an influence over human moods. But this is a long story and the end is not in sight, Dr. Ravitz says, as his theory continues to stir argument in scientific and medical circles.

"Infinitely more work must be done", Dr. Ravitz cautions, "before the moon-mood theory can be ruled out or can be accepted as a valid hypothesis."

EARTH 'TIDES' BRING GREENWICH AND WASHINGTON NEARER!

WHEN SISTERS MEET

H.R.H. Princess Margaret being greeted by her sister on arrival at the Guildhall for the official reception to mark the return to London of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh.

Tschaikovsky, a piano-playing dog belonging to actor Steve Cochran, was highly put out because a musician's union prevented him from giving a piano concert in San Francisco. Tschaikovsky's debut was cencelled after a union agent ruled that the theater would have to hire a union pianist to sit by during the performance.

* *

A young woman just home from college for summer vacation and very enthusiastic about the benefits of physical culture, said to her father: "Just watch this exercise. To develop the arms, I grip the rod by one end and move it slowly from left to right."

"Well, well!" exclaimed the father. "What won't science discover next! If that rod had straw on the other end, you'd be sweeping."

NO RUMOUR

A house agent had on his books a farm which was supposed to be haunted, and to prove rumour wrong he decided to employ a man to stay there for one night.

The following day he was up early and went round to see how the man had fared. But the man was not to be found. On the lawn he discovered the remains of a window, sash and shutters completely wrecked, but of the watchman there was no sign.

Four days later the house agent came across him tramping along a country lane three miles away.

"Hallo!" he said. "Where have you been all this time?"

The man wiped his brow. "Boss," he replied, "I've been coming back."

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Art receding from life—Museums not store-houses—People's interest in museums—Link between past and present—Salar Jung Museum—Universities' duty towards art—Indian exhibition for Egypt—Work of a versatile artist.

SOMETHING of deep significance in reference to museums was said by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, while inaugurating the Salar Jung Museum at Hyderabad and the centenary of the Madras Museum.

The people all over the world, he stated, were losing real appreciation of beauty. The devastation on an extensive scale left by the last world war will easily corroborate Mr. Nehru's statement.

For Refinement

The effects of the mechanical age and the craze for specialisation were the principal causes assigned by him for such a deplorable state of affairs. In the mechanical age, the insatiable desire to seek personal gains has undermined in the sense of beauty and value of art. It has degraded man to the state of an automaton working mechanically for the ends which he has in view. Art is left as a luxury of the leisured few and as a natural expression of the neglected mass of the people in a country like India. It has appeared that art as a vital force of life is, some how or other, scared away in the environments of the "mechanised" civilisation.

Great advantages have no doubt, accrued to mankind from specialisation and particularly from advancement of the scientific knowledge. At the same time, one cannot deny the fact that specialisation is responsible for the lack of balance and of the sense of proportion in modern life. Science, which has emerged as a dominant force, has overriden art. Utility has outweighed beauty. Art will be found to be a potent corrective of the ills of the modern age, but it will begin to function as such only when education is so planned as to restore balance in life. Inspite of specialisation, life will then acquire grace and refinement which spring from genuine appreciation of beauty

Living Institutions

According to Mr. Nehru's conception, the museum should be a living institution. It must be so, provided art which is deposited and displayed in it is expected to furnish a corrective for the ills of specialisation and mechanical age. The museum should serve as a vital link between the past and present. It should be the centre from which currents of art should flow towards life. It should be the institution of the people and for the people

Both at Madras and Hyderabad, Mr. Nehru showed deep concern for the people in reference to distribution of art. His opinion was almost echoed by the Governor of Bengal, while opening an art exhibition at Calcutta. Both pleaded forcefully that art should be the common heritage and vital need of the people. Nobody will disagree with them in principle, not even the privileged of monopolists to whom "art for the people" is merely a slogan

Model Museum

From the fanfare of the aristocratic movement, one gets an unpleasant impression that art is not intended for the people. Since museums and exhibitions are invariably planned on the basis of this movement which popularises art as a fashion, the art displayed in them remains unapproachable to the people. If the realistic view of the situation is taken, the conclusion at which one will arrive would be that "art for the people" is still a remote ideal modern India to achieve.

The model museum, as visualised by Mr. Nehru, should be an institution of practical and not academic interest. It should display objects which the people can correlate to their requirements and environments. The model like this will leave nothing to be desired in it, but it has yet to be evolved. In India there are several museums, and many more are in demand. Their success is counted in the wealth of their collections, and their utility is estimated in the terms of the number of visitors. The majority of visitors can get nothing from the museums however efficiently organised they be except the pleasure of sightseeing. So far the museom have functioned as store-houses for the relics of the dead past and as centres of research whose findings usually do not influence life.

In Relation To Life

The people will recognise the importance of museums, if they are initiated in appreciation of art as their vital interest. There must be a plan according to which museums can provide material and impetus for artistic endeavour to artists and designers, and the latter can, in their turn, supply the people's demands for art. The tradition will then play its part in moulding the art in modern times and imparting a distinctive character to it.

To develop museums into living institutions is not a difficult undertaking. The only condition which has to be fulfilled is that the people have to be made conscious of the values ohf art. The Government has to take the initiative in the matter of planning the social order in which art is assigned its legitimate place and museums are introduced as active centres of art

At present even the Government seems to be indifferent to the values of museums Except for taking designs of state emblems and postage stamps. the Government has made no progress towards museums. The constructional works are undertaken on a vast scale in the country but the art tradition preserved in museums is not taken into account while the buildings are designed. If museums are intended to be places for preservation of ancient relics, they will be needed in a larger number as much of the art which in the present conditions is likely to be cast away by the people, will have to be collected and deposited somewhere. Such museums will be the institutions detached from life as they will preserve art only for the sake of demonstration.

A Valuable Collection

The Salar Jung Museum makes a valuable addition to the institutions of its kind in India. In Hyderabad, it will rank in the sesies of the monuments for which the state is noted. To the late Nawab Salar Jung no price was too high for the object of art selected by him. Consequently what was in reality a private collection—and it was the largest ever made by a single individual—had assumed the proportions of a rich and resourceful museum.

Those who had the privilege of visiting the late Nawab's museum-palace will easily recollect the precious objects acquired by him in a large number. India should remember him with gratitude for the enormous wealth invested by him in acquiring several objects of rare historical and artistic values. It was due to his intense love for art and sense of discrimination that such objects have remained within the country and have now been placed in security in the museum named after him.

New Anchorage

A proposal to institute a fine arts faculty in the University of Bombay was under consideration of the Government of Bombay. Encouraging information to this effect was given by Bombay's Governor, Raja Maharaj Singh, while inaugurating the exhibition of students' works at the Sir J. J. School of Art on 13-12-51. Since art, in the modern age, has lost its centres in the temple and court, is must have a firm anchorage in new places. The University is one of them As a well organised educational institution it is most fitted to promote the growth of different arts and to foster the people's interest in them.

The first in the state of Bombay to have a fully fledged faculty of fine arts from the very beginning was the Maharaja Suyajirao University of Baroda. The Gujrat University has also set its mind on art. The University of Bombay has the strength and also the resources within its jurisdiction to encourage studies and research in arts, but it has the habit of standing aloof from the province of art as long as it can afford to do so. It should, now, realise the needs of modern times and extend its scope of education to arts.

While it is highly desirable that arts should be assigned a place in the scheme of academic education the universities should, first of all, get a clear idea about the extent and schools of each art, and then they should enlist the co-operation, at the various stages, of experts who have a broad outlook and unprejudiced mind. The university colleges of art and music should be different from and higher than the private classes of art and music.

Artists Or Art?

The exhibition of Indian art to be held in Cairo has left the shores of India. It is surprising why no reception was accorded to this exhibition by the local art societies and circles when it passed through Bombay. The contemporary section of the exhibition is said to consist of 200 paintings The exhibits, according to the organisers, were selected with the aim of representing all the schools and trends of art in the various regions. All this sounds to be encouraging, but nobody knows how and by whom such a broad-based selection was made.

Though the contemporary section is said to have covered all the schools and regions, a few names only have appeared in the news, and they are the same from the Bengal group which have been trumpeted since 1946 in connection with the exhibitions held outside India. Since the news is presumably given out by the organisers, one would like to know whether the list of participants has other names which also deserve mention. Such news items give an impression that eminence was once born only with a few artists and that others, however competent they be, are expected to gave at them in admiration. The Government of India ought to take notice of the invidious way, adopted by the organisers of grouping artists in the classes labelled as A. B. and C. if it has sponsored the exhibition.

Untutored Art

Appearing in these columns is "Beauty and Serenity"—a painting by Mr. Jagdip Virani of Bhavnagar. As a painter, Mr. Virani, may be a stranger to Bombay, but he has, to his credit, enough work of interest for introduction. The artist is a young man of 35. Curiously enough he is an electrical engineer by education, but an artist by preference and profession.

It has to be mentioned that Mr. Virani has received no systematic training in art in any art school. With the minimum qualification in the Intermediate Drawing Grade Examination certificate or Bombay, he served, for some years, as a drawing teacher in a school and he has taken to art as a career. He is also known as an author of a series of drawings—"Chitra kala"—in nine parts for use in schools.

Mr. Virani's forte is painting in the Indian style, and in it he has made a creditable progress inspite of the limitations of his training. His paintings, are varied and colourful. They have the quality of the work of a seasoned artist. The artist is also a musician. His name has been announced by the various broadcasting stations. The art circles of Bombay have done justice to several artists. They will, it is hoped, appreciate the talent and abilities of Mr. Virani when his paintings are exhibited

BEAUTY AND SERENITY

Painting By Jagdip Virani

ANGLO-U.S. RELATIONS

THERE is still the tendency of too many Britishers to feel that the United States, if not a Crown Colony, ought to be one. At the close of World War II, I was in London when a British leader said to me: "We would have come along better after World War I if you Americans had had more respect for the King. We hope it will be different this time". Now the second point is the counterpart to the first. It is the feeling in the United States that England wants us to pay the bill while she calls the tune...

The third thing which bothers British-American relations is the tendency of British politics to dominate the U. S. State Department and keep it out of tune with Congress and American thought in general... The final thing I will mention is that the British opinion that the U.S. is a Johnny-come-lately in world affairs doesn't help things. These things are unfortunate. Part of the correction will have to come from the British. Part of it we must change ourselves

—SENATOR CASE (Republican) in U.S. broadcast

My dear Sisters and Brothers,

THE words printed below deserve to be framed in gold, and hung on the wall of every home where there is a boy, in every boys' school, and every boys' club. They were spoken by Mr. Basil Henriques at a Scout conference, and are quoted in the recently-published report of the Boy Scouts Association.

"We see the boy, the real boy, to be the same creature that he was in 1908. His manners have changed; his attire is different; his home has altered But his heart has not changed; nor have his temptations, weaknesses, impetuousness, instability, inquisitiveness, love of life, appreciation of goodness. For he is built in the image of God. Our job was, and will be in the future, to help him to show forth the divinitv that is within his soul"

JUST AN IDEA

As John Masefield wrote:
Laugh, for the time is brief, a thread the length of a span.
Laugh, and be proud to belong to the old proud pageant of man.

He Wanted Adventure

Way back in August, when Mrs. Harvest Mouse had said: "We must move out of our grass nest among the corn-stalks because the corn will soon be cut", her children, all except Harry, were sad.

But he, being bold and gay, had said: "Good! I'll have some adventures on my own, now," and had only laughed when she had warned him that he might get a Nasty Experience instead.

Soon all the little Harvest Mice had found homes i: holes in the hedgerows; and every night they sallied forth into the stubble to feed on the fallen grain. And every night Mrs. Harvest House asked: "Had any adventures yet, Harry?"

But somehow, though he would go off on long expeditions all by himself adventure never came Harry's way. So he got more inquisitive, and more daring as time went on.

Now it happened that this year, because of much storm and rain, the farmer wasn't able to gather in his sheaves from the fields for weeks and weeks because they wouldn't dry. And Harry had taken to doing the one thing every Harvest Mouse was warned not to do—going to sleep in the middle of a sheaf after an early-morning feed.

And one sunny midday, when he was doing this, he woke up suddenly to find himself, and the whole sheaf around him, sailing through the air, and landing with a thump among other sheaves already on the farm wagon. And he didn't like it a bit!

Nor did he like it when, with more and more sheaves piled above his., the wagon moved across the field to where the rick was being built. "Mother was right, after all!". he cried.

How thankful he was when all the sheaves including the one with him inside, were arranged on the rick, and thatched, and all was still.

Tunnelling to the outside he looked around him, and said: "I'll stay here. No more adventure for me."

Road Safety

The awful problem of road accidents is a universal one, and the many methods of trying to cope with it were discussed at a recent London conference.

In Denmark the problem is complicated by the vast number of cyclists; Copenhagen alone has 700,000 on its roads. The average age of cars in Denmark is 16 years, and this year .ll motorists were able to have their brakes tested free of charge. School safety patrols have also been introduced.

India has special problems, for its traffic is a mixture of buses, trams, horse-drawn gharries (cabs), cars, primitive bullock carts, and bicycles; moreover, Indian pedestrians often stop for a gossip in the middle of the tram lines! Many of them cannot read, so signs have to be graphic. The triangle, used as a danger sign, represents Shiva, the god of destruction.

South Africa has a language problem in its road safety propaganda. Films have to be dubbed in English, Afrikaans, Zulu, Xosa, Sutu, and "Kitchen Kaffir."

All over the civilised world public-spirited men and women are striving to stop the tragic and avoidable loss of life on the roads.

Traffic Trouble

They had a children's road safety problem in Southwold, Suffolk, in 1572, for an ordinance of that date says that "....the little lane next to John Dates upon the west side of his house shall from henceforth be stopped up, as it is at this day, that no carte shall come into the lane; for that lane was laid out but for a bere (bier) way, and being but narrow, divers tymes there hathe been little children put in jepertie of their lyves...."

Not only was it dangerous for children to play in the lane, when it was open to traffic, but, the ordinance pointed out, if a cart met a funeral there, "the bearers sholde goe over their shoes in the myer." So "stulpes" (posts) had been put in to bar the lane to traffic, and anyone pulling down the stulpes—or even one stulpe—was to be liable to a fine of "tenne pounde."

Punctures Peril

The tyres of patrol cars of the Lancashire Constabuary are being fitted with a new type of inner tube which prevents danger even if the tyre bursts.

It is actually made of two tubes, an outer and inner, which are connected by a small air vent. Only the outer tube is immediately affected, even in the case of a burst. The inner tube goes down so slowly that it is possible to stop the car before the tyre is flat.

At a demonstration at Burscough airfield, Lancashire, recently cars were driven at 60 and 70 m.p.h. over three-inch spikes. There was no difficulty in pulling up the cars safely.

A Hundred Years

A grand old school teacher and social worker recently celebrated her 100th birthday. She is Miss Mary Stewart Kilgour, of Sidmouth, and she first became a teacher 80 years ago, at Cheltenham Ladies College.

Later she taught mathematics at several London schools, including Queen's College, Harley Street; then, in 1906, she gave up teaching to devote herself to public work. It was her idea to provide hostels for girl university students, and she helped to found College Hall, in Malet Street, London.

Miss Kilgour was born in Tasmania when it was still called Van Dieman's Land.

Rain-Makers In The Rain

Australian scientists carrying out experiment in rain-making in New South Wales were cut off by the heaviest rainfall in the district for 30 years. They could not decide whether they had been too successful or whether it was natural rain.

Rock paintings believed to be 5,000 years old have been found near Soria, Northern Spain.

When an aeroplane made a forced landing in a field at Wallaroo, Australia, horses were attracted by the sweet smell of a material used on the fabric and chewed up the fuselage and wings.

In Glasgow a notice in a shop window said: For sale, large pressure cooker; cooks 8-12 persons.

Seeds Of Kindness

This pleasant story of an American lady's expression of thanks to an English porter comes from Fyling Hall Station, near Whitby.

While the lady was on holiday last year, the porter went out of his way to help her, and when she returned home to Michigan she thought of a charming way of showing her appreciation.

She had noticed how the station staff at Fyling Hall prided themselves on their garden, so to her porter friend she sent some very special petunia seeds which had come to her from Florida.

This year the station has had petunias which travellers have declared to be the biggest they have ever seen. So has a kind deed blossomed.

WISE AND VALIANT MEN

We shall exult, if they who rule the land
Be men who hold its many blessings dear,
Wise, upright, valiant.
—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

A Friend In Need

Gratitude is a comely virtue, and it takes on an added grace when it is linked with kindness and expressed in deeds. A fine example of this was recently displayed by two British ex-soldiers, Leonard Thearle and Albert Allan.

These two men have never forgotten that when they were being hunted by the Germans in the Apennine mountains, an Italian peasant hid them in a cave. They have never forgotten that he gave them food, clothing, and medicine. They have never forgotten that he risked his life in doing all this.

Fioravante Calandrelli was the Italian peasant's name, and the two soldiers promised that one day they would come back and bring him to England.

Last year they visited Fioravante in his mountain home, and, not long ago, they paid for him to go to England; he has been staying there in Mr. Allan's London home.

SAMMY SIMPLE

Sammy Simple was just about to go home after the cricket match.

"Has anyone seen my coat?" he asked.

"You've got it on," said one of his team-mates.

"So I have," said Sammy. "It's a good job you noticed it or I should have gone home without it."

BASHFUL

Why is a clock shy?
You do not know why?
Because there it stands
And puts both its hands
In front of its face,
As if in disgrace!

TWO POINTS OF VIEW

Barked a fierce sergeant-major from Gillingham:
"You can't beat parading and drilling 'em".
Said his friend: "Well, perhaps.
But it seems to the chaps,
That you've almost succeeded in killing 'em".

PROOF

A party of visitors hired a local boatman to take them on a trip round the coast. As they were rounding a particularly rocky part the boatman said he had lived all his life in these parts, and knew every rock in the vicinity.

Just then there was a horrible rasping sound, and the boat hit a submerged rock.

"There you are", said the boatman. "That's one of them".

MY TRAIN

My train is not electric, or
Propelled by puffs of steam.
Oh no!
There are no rails; no signals tell
If I should stop, or onward go.
My train, in fact, cannot be seen.
But it is not the ghostly sort,
As you may 'think'. And that's the point.
My train is just my train of thought.

OBVIOUS

Jack was musical; his friend Jim was not.

"Now, let me think', said Jack, as they listened to the delightful rendering of a tune. "What is that thing he is playing"?

"Can't you see"? said Jim. "It's a piano."

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Do you know what Balkan-ji-Bari is? It is the premier All-India Children's Association. Every boy and girl naturally wishes to join it as a Member. Would you also like to be enrolled in it?

Then send for the full particulars and enrolment forms of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21, (That postal address is enough), mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel proud to join this your own organisation!

And why not send also some of your contributions——stories games, tricks, smiles, photos, drawings, etc., for publication in this your own "Corner". Dada will be pleased to receive them for consideration.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

IN CALCUTTA

Boys and Girls of the Calcutta Central Balkan-ji-Bari.

HAPPY GATHERING AT NASIK

Nasik Balkan-ji-Bari Children And Workers

STALIN HAS A 'DOUBLE'

(Continued from Page 2)

ed to "endurance tests" and develop their own traditions.

"We shall stop the bullets aimed at Stalin gladly with our own flesh..." says one of their patriotic songs.

At the age of twenty they are subjected to final tests. Only one out of three passes and is accepted as a member of the new bodyguard. The others join the two regular M.V.D. regiments.

They are discouraged from talking to people outside the Kremlin. I have found them as communicative as Trappist monks. They are entitled to use their firearms "in an emergency" againts anyone endangering the "life or security of the Government."

In August, 1940, Stalin's tailor arrived at the Kremlin with a new uniform for his master carried in a large brown paper parcel over his left arm. He was half an hour early, but was passed through the Kremlin right to the approaches to Stalin's office.

Unfortunately, owing to an oversight, the officer on duty outside the office did not know about his appointment. He saw a man approach Stalin's inner office carrying a bulky and suspicious-looking parcel. He drew his pistol and fied.

The tailor was severely wounded. He was warned not to speak about the "accident," and after his recovery he and his family were sent away from Moscow.

*

The system of surveillance is now so perfect that attempts on Stalin's life have ceased.

The last attempt took place in 1942, outside the central station at Sasovo on the Moscow-Kuibishev railway. An Armenian teacher tried to shoot Stalin with an automatic pistol while the Soviet leader changed his train, but was shot before he could fire.

The man who saved Stalin's life was Captain Andreyev; Stalin promoted him to colonel on the spot.

Andreyev was the famous "Colonel X" who watched over Stalin's safety on the only two occasions when the Soviet leader left the U.S.S.R. during the War—to meet Allied war chiefs at Teheran and Potsdam.

On September 9, 1950, Radio Moscow announced that: "The main work of restoration of the Kremlin has been completed. An army of workmen and builders has carried out a tremendous job. Six hundred thousand new bricks of heightened durability were laid. The walls and the towers were reinforced. The narrow loopholes of the towers that had been changed into wide windows under Tsar Peter the Great, have been given their original shape."

I had been waiting for the announcement for some years, but the interesting admission made by Radio Moscow was quite incomplete.

First, it spoke only about one army of workmen. In fact, two quite different armies had been employed in the Kremlin since 1946.

Ordinary labourers and builders did the outside jobs. They laid the 100,000 new glazed and coloured tites, reinforced the outer walls, gilded the copper watch towers and the giant hands of the enormous Spasskaya Tower clock. They restored the "ancient medieval beauty" to the nineteen onion-shaped towers.

*

A second army worked inside—sappers and engineers of the MVD force, who were under military commmand and discipline, and were employed on secret fortification work.

Today the citadel is a veritable fortress that can defy an assault by an army.

Since the end of the War another fear has begun to make the Politburo chiefs uneasy—the fear of the atom bomb.

A Russian police officer who fled from Moscow this year told me that the best brains in the USSR had been working on the problem of protection against a bomb attack since 1945.

Their solution was a subterranean town, a fortress underneath the Kremlin, 90 feet below ground, which will give two thousand persons maximum protection.

Leading scientists collaborated with the architects who built the Kremlin's "Atomgrad." Equipment has been installed to permit the hermetical "sealing off" of the entire shelter for a full hour, to keep out the deadly radiation that follows a nuclear explosion.

Stalin will be able to reach his apartment in the Kremlin's "Atomgrad" by using a lift which leads straight from his bedroom into his atom-proof shelter.

Stalin's office is on the third floor of a building that once served as the Senate in Tsarist Imperial Russia. This office and Stalin's living apartments occupy the whole of the third floor.

The entrance into Stalin's suite of offices is through a large high double door, padded with quilted green leather. The padding conceals a massive steel door that can be opened or closed by remote control from Stalin's desk in the inner office.

*

Most of the safety devices in Stalin's office were invented by the famous Russian scientist, Prof. E. A. Chudakov.

Chudakov's masterpiece is the "X-ray Passage," a waiting-room where visitors who call on Stalin can be "X-rayed" for secret weapons without their knowledge.

Since 1947 officers at several checking points inside and outside the Kremlin have been armed with a Geiger counter, an instrument that will enable them to discover the presence of an atomic weapon from a distance of 1,000 feet.

All the gadgets, steel doors, instrument panels, etc., in the Senate building are carefully concealed behind quilted leather, velvety curtains, and costly tapestries. This is not done solely to deceive foreign visitors but also to please Stalin. The 'Polkovodyets' dislikes being reminded of the gigantic machinery that has been called into being to ensure his protection against an attempt at assassination.

To reach Stalin's inner office, visitors must pass through several antechambers and outer offices that are occupied by his secretaries and M.V.D. officers.

If you enter Stalin's office, you must walk about 50 yards before you reach his desk.

This is not only for the sake of added security. It is a trick to make visitors feel "small" by the time they come face to face with Stalin. (Both Mussolini and Hitler used similar arrangements).

Behind Stalin's desk is a small door that none of his visitors has ever noticed. It has neither knob nor lock and fits perfectly into the surrounding panelling. It took me some time before I could distinguish it, although I had been told about it beforehand.

This modern "Open Sesame" is opened by Stalin's voice, and guards the way into his private apartments.

What should a member of the Stalin bodyguard do when he sees his master enter his office, and twenty minutes later another Stalin, again sitting in an official Kremlin car, approaches the same building from the outside? Captain Lozovensky was faced with this problem in 1944.

Had an imposter gained admission to the Kremlin, with the intent of killing Stalin? Or was the first Stalin the assassin, and the second genuine? The captain had not much time to make up his mind.

So he went up to the man in the Marshal's uniform and said to him firmly: "Your Excellency, I have to arrest you, in your own interest." Stalin paled. Covering him with his pistol, the captain blew his alarm whistle.

Fortunately, Stalin No. 2—the genuine Stalin—was not angry.

Stalin No. 1 was neither an imposter nor an assassin. He was a non-commissioned officer who looked remarkably like Stalin, and was therefore used to act as a double for front-line visits. The long trips to the far-away front line became too strenuous for the Marshal: and anyhow, the troops got only a glimpse of the venerated leader in the Marshal's uniform.

The existence of the double was a closely-guarded secret, and even the bodyguard heard about it only later in the War.

Stalin who had ordered the double to come to report to him, was quite pleased by the resolute manner of his guard.

Today Lozovensky is a full colonel, one of the right-hand men of General Smerkin, and probably ear-marked to become his successor. I heard the story from his own lips.

HITLER DOESN'T ANSWER LETTERS

A FAVOURITE practice of German and foreign stamp-collectors is to send letters, usually registered, addressed to "Mr. Adolf Hitler, Property Owner, Berchtesgaden," or "at the Chancellery, Berlin," or even "care of Chancellor Adenauer", and according to their mood of the moment, their feelings or political views, the Post Office officials mark the returned letters "Deceased," or "Not Known", or "Left—No Address."

One Berlin postman, doubtless an ex-Nazi, went so far as to write clearly on the envelope, "Away until the end of the year." Inquiries were instituted, and his handwriting gave him away; but he was not punished, as the authorities accepted his explanation that he was merely "trying to be funny".

The other day a Munich journalist asked a Bavarian magistrate what would happen if Hitler were found to be alive?

"All would depend on the country in which he were recognized and arrested," replied the magistrate. "If it were in one of the Allied countries, he would undoubtedly be sent either to a military tribunal in that country, or to an International Court, where (with or without Russian participation) he would be condemned to death and then executed.

"If he were arrested in a neutral country, however, the matter would become more complicated. The Allies, the Germans, and even the Austrians, would all ask for his extradition; and as the Germans would accuse him of crimes committed as far back as 1933 or 1934 (the establishment of concentration camps, assassinations, etc), they would have the right to be the first to call him to judgment.

"As the death penalty has been abolished in Germany, he could receive only a life sentence; and even if extradition to an Allied country were granted, and he were condemned to death, international law, or rather, international legal custom, would oppose his execution.

"If he were arrested in Germany, it is not certain that the Allies would demand his extradition. It might be psychologically and legally preferable to allow him to be punished by his own people."

The magistrate added that after a period of from four to six years, and if his prison record were satisfactory, Hitler would have the right to have his sentence shortened: he might, in view of his age, except to be set free within a period of from twelve to fifteen years at the very latest.

If he is still alive, Hitler would now be sixty-two. So at his liberation he would be about the same age as was old Field-Marshal Hindenburg when first elected President of the German Republic in 1952— 'Curieux', Geneva.

Sidewalk Stand Off

A man and woman trying to pass each other on the street got into one of those situations where every time they moved right or left, they wound up confronting each other. They were working out a smart little dance routine when the man finally stopped, tipped his hat, and said, "Madam, if you'll just sand perfectly still, I'll jump over you."

* *

A woman stopped a doctor and said to him, "I'll bet you're getting a good fee for treating that rich kid down the street."

"Suppose I am," replied the doctor, "what is that to you?"

"Well," said the woman, "I hope you won't forget it was my little Rodney who threw the rock that hit him."

THREE LOCOMOTIVES DREW FIRST TRAIN

(Continued from Page 2)

skirting along the shore, it passes the lofty precipice of Nowrojee Hill. Here the public road twice crosses it at nearly right angles, where huge gates shut up the Railway, or cut off the public road according as they are in one position or another.

*

After passing under the Mazagon viaduct, opposite the Suddur Awlut, the Railway describes a graceful double curve of large radius, and then crosses the Byculla road, near the Bishop's house, and, passing under a viaduct, it reaches the flats near the racecourse. From the curious gravelbank called Phipps's Cart, it stretches along the flats to Sion for six miles, in almost a straight line. At Sion it passes under the public road and along the base of the hill, on the summit of which is an old Marathi fort, and a Portuguese Church contiguous. Here it is joined by the branch at Mahim, an unimportant fishing village, but likely to be transformed by the railway into a busy port. Next, the line sweeps across the Sion Marsh, the embanking of which threatened to be very troublesome—the material thrown in sinking amongst the mud, which afterwards rose up, forming a little island on each side along the line. Here, immediately adjoining, and nearly parallel to the railway, we have the Soin-causeway on one side; and full in view two miles distant the magnificent work of the like kind, constructed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and first opened in 1844.

*

The Railway now bends considerably to the right, and passing through a long line of salt pans, it enters Salsette, and encounters the only formidable obstruction on the line — a beautifully wooded ridge, traversed by an open cutting, about a mile and a half in length, about one hundred and twenty feet across at the widest part, and fifty feet in depth. For the next fourteen miles the line is perfectly level, the rails being laid along the surface of the ground with merely sufficient embanking to save them from the risk of flooding during the rains. The country, for a considerable distance, is open on both sides, and the view is extremely beautiful. To the left are the low rocky, wooded ridges of Salsette; woodlands, and richly-cultivated fields hamlets and cottages filling up the intervening space. On the right, parallel to and close beside the Railway for about eight miles, is the salt water-creek called the Tannah River, and just beyond are the magnificent Ghauts. The line on approaching Tannah, becomes embowered under magnificent trees. On entering the village, it turns rather quickly round towards the viaduct, by which it crosses the river, here divided by a long and rocky island. The channel on the Tannah side is narrow, and the arches here are of moderate span. On the mainland side the channel is deep and narrow; and an iron bridge, somewhat on the tubular plan, 86 feet span, permits the shipping to pass under it. The whole viaduct, from shore to shore, including the part over the river, is about 1,000 feet in length, and the ferry way about 40 feet above the high-water mark. Thence the line runs along the base of the hill, at a distance of about three miles, right on to the projecting spur of Parsick Point, which it penetrates by a tunnel of about 100 yards in length. On the other side the traveller passes for about a mile along the margin of the Callian River, surrounded by some of the most magnificient scenery in the world, when a second tunnel is passed, and the village of Callian is soon reached.

*

The inauguration, on the 16th April was altogether a most interesting scene. By half-past three o'clock the majority of the company had taken their seats in the train.

The state carriage was occupied by Sir William and Lady Yardley, Sir Charles and Lady Jackson, the Hon. A. Bell and Lady Bell, the Hon. D. A. Blane, Sir Henry and Lady Leeke etc.

At half past three o'clock a Royal salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort St. George, immediately after which the well-filled train, consisting of fourteen first second and third-class carriages, DRAWN BY THREE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, and containing in all, it was said, above five hundred persons, started from the terminus at Boree Bunder.

Tens of thousands of persons surrounded the spot; and, as the moving mass swept along the way, still there were tens of thousands looking on—men, women, and children—perched on wall tops, on the branches of trees, even on the masts of Arab bungias, along the harbour; from windows and from the tops of temples and of houses: from every eminence around the town; finally, when the train had passed the more densely populated parts, still the surrounding fields were studded with spectators.

Besides the inhabitants of Bombay proper, and the neighbouring country, there were in those crowds people from Scinde, from Cabul from Afghanistan, from Central Asia, from the Persian Gulf, from Arabia, and from the East Coast of Africa.

*

There is little to describe, particularly to the great majority of our readers in an ordinary railway trip. It is due, however, to those who had the task of maturing all the arrangements for the occasion, to say that everything went on smoothly. The train stopped at Sion, going out, to allow of the engines being watered. At no time was the speed above thirty-five miles an hour, and generally it was much under that. On the train approaching Tannah, the crowds lined the sides thickly for more than a mile; and were kept in order by the Ghat police.

The time taken to reach Tannah (twenty-four miles), including the stoppage at Sion, was fifty-five minutes. The return trip occupied only forty.

The Right Word

George Mathieu, legendary interpreter of the great conferences from Versailles to the Glass House in New York, is now Special Assistant to the Director of the Bureau of Documents of the U. N. Throughout his career as an interpreter, Mr Mathieu's choir-boy eyes and amiable disposition have helped to tone down many a difference of opinion between irate diplomats and have thus furthered the interests of peace and security. But once he failed. At the Paris Reparations Conference in 1925, a British delegate called the statement of a colleague "a damned lie." Mathieu tactfully translated: in the view of the British delegate, the statement "did not conform to reality."

"I didn't say that!" interrupted the Briton. "I said it's a damned lie".

* *

Leo Rosten tells about the time Groucho Marx was managing a Hollywood softball team composed of screen stars. Jack Benny was the first man up and, as he approached the plate, Groucho sang out: "Bang out a home run Benny." As it happened, Jack went down swinging whereupon Groucho walked off the field in disgust. "I'm quitting," he said. "I refuse to have anything to do with a team that won't follow instructions."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Democracy Cannot Thrive On Mere Ideologies

It Must Have Economic Surplus To Begin With Or Contrive To Attain It

BY DAVID M. POTTER

ONE of the most widely current phrases of the Second World War was the designation of the countries in arms against the Axis as the "freedom loving nations." It was a conveniently vague term for masking the diversity of the co-belligerents, and its essential irony was not at the time apparent, even when it was applied to the Soviet Union.

But apart from its value as an expedient, the phrase undoubtedly gained great vitality from a genuine belief among Americans that the peoples of the World fall into two categories: those who love freedom and those who do not. Implicitly, we understood, of course, that we were the most devoted of all, and that while other countries might prove fickle in their affection, we could pride ourselves upon a record of constant fidelity. It was as if all the world had been presented with a choice between a right principle of government and a wrong one, and that we, more than any others, had been unequivocal in choosing the right.

Play Of Free Will

It is not unnatural, of course for Americans to take this view of their political institutions. Americans have always been especially prone to regard all things as resulting from the free choice of a free will. Probably no people have so little determinism in their philosophy, and as individuals, we have regarded our economic status, our matrimonial happiness, and even our eternal salvation as things of our own making. Why should we not then regard our political felicity, also, as a virtue which is virtue's reward?

If this way of explaining ourselves to ourselves had no other result than to nourish our self esteem, it would hardly be worthy of any special attention, for excessive national pride is in no sense peculiar to the United States. But our conception of democracy as a simple matter of moral choice has caused us to hope falsely that other countries will embrace democracy as we understand it and to misconstrue badly the reasons for their failure to do so. It has even led us to condemn, quite unjustly, the countries which fail to establish a democracy like our own, as if it were plain obstinacy or even outright iniquity which explains their behaviour. In short, it has influenced not only our own conception of ourselves, but also our relations with the rest of the world.

By viewing democracy simply as a question of political morality, we have blinded ourselves to the fact that, in every country, the system of government is a by product of the general conditions of life, including, of course, the economic conditions, and that democracy, like any other system, is appropriate for countries where conditions are suited to it and inappropriate for others with suitable conditions, or at least that it is vastly more appropriate for some than for others.

Viewed in these terms, there is a strong case for believing that democracy is clearly most appropriate for countries which enjoy an economic surplus and least appropriate for countries where there is an economic insufficiency.

At first glance this proposition may seem abjectly deterministic, and may seem to imply that our democracy, like our climate, is a mere matter of luck, involving no merit, and therefore no legitimate basis for pride in our national achievements. But, in fact, this is not what it means at all. Rather it means that we have achieved our democracy less by sheer devotion to the democratic ideal than by the creation of economic conditions in which democracy will grow. In doing this, we have, of course, enjoyed the advantage of unequalled natural resources, but abundant physical endowments do not automatically or invariably produce an economic surplus for the area which possesses them. For instance, New England, poorly endowed by nature, became, in nineteenth century, one of the richest regions of the United States, while the Cotton South, richly endowed, committed itself to a slave labour system, a one crop system, and an economy restricted to producing raw materials, which, in the end, left it the poorest part of the nation.

Use Of Abundance

These instances and many others indicate that man may, through the cultural processes, use environment well or use it ill, he may make government one of the instruments for such use; he may apply democratic devices for the purpose of developing or distributing abundance, and then he may use abundance as a base for the broadening and consolidation of his democracy. Or, to put it another way, he may use abundance for the furthering a democratic system which will in turn enable him further to increase his economic surplus, but though this view does not, in a deterministic sense, deny man credit for democratic accomplishments, it does argue that he should distinguish very carefully the things for which credit is claimed. A nation may properly be proud that it has developed the economic prerequisities which enable it to afford a full fledged democracy, or that it has utilised democratic practices to create the economic base on which democracy can be further broadened. But it cannot, with any validity, attribute its democracy to sheer moral and ideological virtue.

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Promise Of Utopia

To understand why a democratic system depends upon an economic surplus, one has only to compare what a democracy offers to its citizens and what other regimes offer. All governments of course, seek to keep the bulk of their people contented, and all of them make promises of one kind or another.

In order to do this some have promised a Utopia in the indefinite future; others have offered, instead of real welfare, inexpensive distractions such as the bread and circuses of the Romans or the lotteries of modern Spain and Latin America; still others have attempted to provide real cradle to the grave security.

But however much or little a government may have to allot, it is axiomatic that it must not arouse expectations higher than it is able to satisfy. This means that it must not hold out the promise of opportunity unless there is a reasonable prospect of the opportunity being fulfilled. It must not invite the individual to complete for prizes unless there is a substantial number of awards to be passed out.

In all societies of economic insufficiency, which is the only kind that existed up to about two centuries ago, certain social conditions have become fixed and inevitable.

The vast majority of the people were inescapably destined to heavy toil and bare subsistence, and the economic surplus in excess of such bare subsistence was not sufficient to give leisure and abundance to more than a tiny majority. In these circumstances, certainly the society could not afford either the economic or the emotional costs of conducting a great social steeple chase for the purpose of selecting a handful of winners to occupy the few enviable positions.

It was much sounder public policy to assign these positions by an arbitrary system of status, and at the same time to assign to the great bulk of the people the burdens which most of them were destined to bear regardless of the regime in power. Under a system of subordination transmitted by heredity, social friction, with its attendant losses, was minimized; the individual often gained a sense of contentment with his lot and even of dignity within his narrow sphere, and all that he sacrificed was a statistically negligible chance for advancement. Moreover, in a relatively static and relatively simple society such as that of Tudor or Stuart England, the processes of government were not very intricate, and the only qualities required in the local ruling class were integrity and willingness to accept responsibility. These quantities could usually be found and could readily be transmitted even in a 'squirearchy' of low intellectual attainments, and therefore, there was no need to recruit widely for leadership as a society must do when it requires intelligence, specialised skill, and adaptability in its administration.

Equality In Action

A country with inadequate wealth, therefore, could not safely promise its citizens more than security of status, at a low level in the social hierarchy and with a meagre living. But this promise is, by defination, undemocratic ideal or equality becomes an abstraction, unless there is some means of attaining it. But in promising opportunity, it is constantly arousing expectations which it lacks the current means to fulfil, and is betting on its ability to procure the necessary means by the very act of stimulating people to demand them and go after them. It is constantly educating large numbers of people without waiting to see whether jobs requiring education are available for all of them; it does this in expectation that the supply will create a demand and that a society constantly rising in the level of its education will constantly generate new post in which educated people are needed. Also, democracy is forever encouraging individuals to determine their own goals and set their own courses towards these goals, even though only a small proportion can attain success; the time and effort of many may be wasted in the pursuit but the advantage to society of having the maximum number of people developing their maximum potentialities of intellect and personality is thought to justify the social cost.

Living Standards

All this is very well and works admirably, if the country following these practices has the necessary physical resources to raise the standard of living, to create new occupational opportunities, and to utilise the abilities of an ever increasing class of trained men.

But it must have this endowment to begin with or it is certain to suffer intensely from the waste that results from giving training that cannot be used, the resentment that results when people's expectations cannot be satisfied, and the excess of participants and a paucity of rewards. In short, to succeed as a democracy, it must enjoy an economic surplus to begin with, or must contrive to attain one.

If this is true, it means that democracy is not a system of universally applicable value, ignored during centuries of intellectual darkness and brought to light at last in the age of the American Revolution, but rather that democracy is the foremost by far of the many advantages which our economic affluence has bought for us.

To say this, of course, is also to say that when we propose world wide adoption of democracy, our problem is not merely to inspire a belief in it, but to encourage conditions conducive to it.

About a year ago, an English visitor in America made a comparison between socialism and free enterprise democracy, which illustrated extremely well, though quite unwittingly, the reliance of democracy upon these conditions.

Train Analogy

The comparison was based on a contrast between the ways in which the two systems in question might deal with the departure of a passenger train. Under a thorough going system of socialism, said the description, the seating of all passengers would be directed. Station attendants would supervise the seating of every ticket holder, thus increasing the costs of operation. They would arbitrarily place together people who do not want to sit together, or place individuals in seat with ventilation or sunlight which those special indicuals particularly dislike. At the scheduled hour of departure, they would delay the train in order to complete their arangements Cost would be increased, passengers vexed, and time tables disrupted.

—The "Yale Review"

(To Be Continued)

RELIEF FOR FLOOD-STRICKEN

Thousands of people were rendered homeless during the floods which swept across great areas of Italy recently. The inhabitants (40,000) of the town of RCVIGO were evacuated. British and American troops stationed in the area came to their assistance. Above is a church at MONSELICE seen after it had been transformed into a help centre for the distribution of clothes, etc.

Politics Of Abundance

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Edited by S. NATARAJAN